FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1850. [NO. 1701.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

Fresh Candies.

CHARLES BANKS, Confectioner,
(SUCCESSOR TO DAVID SHAW,)

HAS opened a ***Confectionary Establishment*** on Green Street, next door South of Huske's building. He is manufacturing, and prepared to supply the community, with "*Shaw's Celebrated Pure Candies.*" Those wishing fresh, pure, and good Candies, will please call. Orders will be promptly executed. Terms low and liberal.

P. S.—C. B. has on hand a few wholes, half and quarter boxes new crop Raisins—Nuts, Cloves, Mace, Cassia, &c.
January 1, 1849. 1700-tf

NOTICE.

THOSE who are in debt to me either by note or account, will please make it convenient to call and settle during the coming month. The long standing of most of my dues is a sufficient apology for this notice, which may be considered final. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 31, 1849. 1700

SPRING HILL ACADEMY.

THE Second Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 21st of January 1850, under the direction of its former able and efficient Instructor, Mr. Malcolm McNair, A. B. If required, competent assistance will be afforded.

The expenses are as formerly: Board $5; Tuition $5, $8, and $10 per Session, according to the advancement of the Student.

J. C. LEE,
BRIGHT WILLIAMS,
GILES WILLIAMS,
Committee.
Robeson county, Dec. 26, 1849. 1700-3w

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Wednesday the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the Market House in Fayetteville, one Cow and Calf, a Heifer, and sundry articles of personal property, belonging to the Estate of Mrs. A. M. Cochran, dec'd, and not provided for in the Will of said deceased.

Terms—Six months' credit; note with approved security.

J. B. NEWBY, Administrator.
S. W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.
Jan'y 1, 1850. 1700-3w

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Salem Manufacturing Company having come to the conclusion of winding up the concerns of the Corporation, are now offering, at private sale, their Establishment, carried on by steam power, situated in the thriving village of Salem, in Forsythe county, N. C., on such favorable terms as cannot fail to prove profitable to such persons as may feel inclined to enter into the manufacturing of Cotton, and possessing practical knowledge of the business.

If not sold at private sale, the Establishment will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on the second Monday of April next.

The Factory contains 2,500 Spindles and 30 Looms.

For further particulars apply to the acting Agent, C. L. Banner, or to the President of the Company,

F. H. SHUMAN.
Salem, Dec. 5, 1849. 1700-2m

$25 REWARD.

ON Monday morning the 24th December, 1849, the Jail of Brunswick County, at Smithville, N. C., was burned down by a mulatto man named Henry Patrick, who was confined therein on a peace warrant. Said Patrick has made his escape. The above reward will be paid by the subscriber for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail in this State. Said Henry Patrick is about 5 feet 8 inches high, stout built, mulatto complexion, prominent nose, and thick lips, and stoops a little in the shoulders. Further particulars not remembered.

J. H. ALLEN, Sheriff.
Brunswick, Dec. 27, 1849. 1700-6w

Brilliant Lotteries,
FOR JANUARY, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$85,000.
10 Prizes of $1000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 9, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Jan'y 19, 1850.
66 NUMBER LOTTERY!
And 12 Drawn Numbers in each Package!
GRAND SCHEME.
1 Prize of $35,000, 1 of $10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,400, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 10 of 500, &c. &c.
66 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters		$2 50.
Certificates of packages of 22 wholes		$110 00
Ditto	ditto 22 halves	55 00
Ditto	ditto 22 quarters	27 50

Brilliant Scheme!
CAPITALS:
$65,000!!!
$30,000! $15,000! $10,000!
100 Prizes of $1,500!
113 ditto of 1,000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class A, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Jan'y 26, 1850.
12 *Drawn Numbers out of* 75,
MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.
1 Grand Capital of $65,000, 1 Splendid Prize of 30,000, 1 ditto of 15,000, 1 ditto of 10,000, 1 Prize of 7,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2,835, 100 Splendid Prizes of 1,500, 113 ditto (lowest 3 Nos.) of 1,000, &c.
Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 wholes			$280 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	140 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	70 00
Ditto	ditto	26 eighths	35 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Virginia.
99d-pd

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

20 BAGS Rio and Java Coffee,
30 whole, half and quarter boxes Fresh Raisins,
20 packages Loaf, Crushed and Powdered Sugars,
6 kits Extra No. 1 Pickled Salmon.
ALSO,
A general assortment of China, Glass, and Crockery Ware, which makes our stock complete.

☞ We have on consignment, 12 crates common Crockery, Plates, Pitchers, Teas, &c. which will be sold at Auction in a few days, of which notice will be given.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan. 1, 1850. 1700tf

PLANK ROAD.

CONTRACTS for the construction of the Plank Road West of Murchison's Factory, will be offered to the public as early as practicable. By order of the Board.

JNO. M. ROSE, Clerk.
Jan. 1, 1850. 1w

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in July, his man MASSA. The above reward will be paid for his delivery in Darlington Jail, or to me here. Massa is twenty-three years old, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a pleasant countenance when spoken to. He has relations at Mr. John Smith's, in Bladen county, and is supposed to be in that neighborhood.

B. WITHERSPOON.
Society Hill, Dec. 29, 1849. 1700-16wpd

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE,
In Moore and Montgomery Counties.

BY virtue of a Power of Attorney to me executed by Mrs. Sally Bass, of the county of Wake, I offer for sale the tract of land in Moore County, known as the Bullock Spring tract, containing about 275 Acres. And also one other tract, lying in Moore and Montgomery counties, on both sides of Williams's Creek, containing about 400 Acres, more or less.

These lands were partially worked a few years since for Gold, by a gentleman of Raleigh, and found to contain the richest specimens of Copper ore, as well as some Gold and Iron ore.

Capitalists would do well to look into this matter, as a great bargain may be had, and as the plank road will run near it, it may be worked to advantage. If not sold privately, I shall be in Carthage on Monday and Tuesday of Moore County Court, January 28 and 29, and shall then sell at public sale. For further particulars, and as to title, I refer to C. C. Battle, of Raleigh, and A. R. Kelly, of Carthage, Attorneys at Law.

J. B. WHITAKER.
Dec. 12, 1849. 1700-ts

MALE & FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber will open a School in the village of Summerville, Cumberland county, on Tuesday 1st January next.

Terms of Tuition per Session of five months.

Rudiments, Spelling, Reading, Writing,	$6 00
Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, History, &c.	8 00
Latin and Greek Languages,	10 00
Incidentals,	25

ALEX'R D. McLEAN.
Summerville, N. C., Dec. 6, 1849. 97-6wp

Self-adjusting P.AD TREE.

THE objects attained by this improvement are, ease and safety to the horse, and beauty and convenience for the owner. It is rendered self-adjusting by a joint at each end of the yoke, consequently must fit, and cannot possibly hurt or chafe the back, and is at the same time light and tasteful in appearance. Harness made up with the above improvement for sale by the Subscriber at his Shop in Fayetteville, corner of Dick and Person streets.

Also, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Whips and Collars, with a good assortment of Hardware,

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

☞ REPAIRING strictly attended to.

M. N. LEARY.
Fayetteville, Dec. 3, 1849. 96-3m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
Cumberland Superior Court of Law.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all Suitors, Witnesses, and others, having business in Cumberland Superior Court of Law, that an Extra Term of said Court is appointed, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the second Monday in February next, for the hearing of such civil cases now on the Trial Docket in said Court.

Witnesses and others are subject to the same penalties for non-attendance as they would be at a regular Term.

D. G. MacRAE, Clerk.
November 27, 1849. 95-4t

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 640 acres of VALUABLE TURPENTINE LAND, lying in Cumberland County, on the west side of Cape Fear River, seven miles above Fayetteville, and a half mile from the stage road leading from Fayetteville to Raleigh, and is one and a half miles from the Cape Fear River, also within four miles of Nathan King's Distillery. There is on the land at this time, 20,000 good boxes cut; 8,000 of which have been tended two years, and 12,000 first year's boxes. There is also timber enough to cut the third task; also a good Cooper shop and two log buildings for hands. The land will be found valuable for making Tar.

Any person wishing to buy, would do well to call on the subscriber at his residence, 8 miles above Fayetteville, on the west side of Cape Fear, who will take pleasure in showing the Lands. They will not be found inferior to any in the surrounding country, for the production of Turpentine and Tar. Call and see, as a bargain can be had. HENRY R. KING.
Dec. 1, 1849. 96-tf

MANUFACTURING STOCK
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of the Estate of John S. Pearson, dec'd, offers for sale, on accommodating terms, Eighty Shares, of $100 each, in the Union Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. The Company is incorporated, capital $35,000, and the Mill, situated within the town of Fayetteville, is in operation, making Cotton Yarn exclusively. Full particulars will be given on application to E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

R. M. PEARSON, Executor.

THE undersigned would also sell One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Stock in the same Company. For terms, &c. apply to

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 25, 1849. 73

NOW'S YOUR TIME.

WE want TWENTY NEGROES for a Southern Plantation. Liberal prices in *Cash* will be paid, if offered soon.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay street.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

PLANTS AND TREES.

I HAVE just received and offer for sale, a very choice assortment of

GREEN-HOUSE & HARDY PLANTS,
Evergreens, Roses, and other Shrubs,
Flowering Bulbs, Flower Pots, &c.
—ALSO—
A few select Fruit, Shade, and Ornamental Trees,
Large Early Scarlet, Hovey, and Hudson Strawberries, at 50 to 75 cts. per 100.

Purchasers will have the advantage of seeing the Fruit or Flower they wish, so that there will be no disappointment.

Any thing that I may not have, I can procure at short notice, from one of the best Nurserymen in the United States.

All cash orders will receive prompt attention.

C. LUTTERLOH.
Dec. 20, 1849. 99-3w

P. S. Nothing so appropriate for a Christmas or New Year's Present, as

"Those token flowers that tell
What words can never speak so well."

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST RECEIVED, a large and general assortment of Landreth's celebrated GARDEN SEEDS, warranted fresh and genuine, of the crop of 1849. For sale in 5 and 10 cent papers, by

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
Dec. 24, 1849. 99-4w

FOR SALE—CHEAP.

A FIRST RATE TIMBER WAGON and Team of MULES, well trained to gear, and all in good running order. Apply soon, to Thos. R. Underwood, at the Store of Taylor & Underwood.
Dec. 15, 1849. 99tf

FOR SALE AT AUCTION,
A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE
In Pittsborough, Chatham County.

IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Equity for Chatham county, I shall proceed to sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in the town of Pittsborough, on Thursday the 10th day of January next, the DWELLING and appurtenances of the late Thomas Thompson, situate immediately on the Northern line of the village limits, with about 20 acres of Land attached, and all convenient out houses, besides having a good Well and Spring. This property is particularly desirable.

A lot of 13 acres, under a good fence, about half a mile North of the above, will be sold at the same time.

A credit of one and two years will be given, with interest from the date, and bond and approved security required.

M. Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.
Pittsborough, Nov. 24, 1849. 96ts

A GREAT BARGAIN

WILL be sold at any time between this and the first day of January next. The subscriber positively offers for sale one of the most valuable Plantations on the Cape Fear River, ten miles above Fayetteville. It is needless to give higher recommendation, as persons wishing to purchase will of course come and view the premises. The proprietor having determined to sell, will convince any of the fact by the low price he offers it for. It is situate in one of the most convenient and healthy portions of the State; a fine dwelling, &c., excellent water, and delightfully pleasant and beautiful place to live upon. The range and pasturage for cattle and hogs cannot be equalled in the State,—an inexhaustible cane pasture, ample to winter five or eight hundred head of cattle; an abundance of all kinds of timber, particularly oak timber of all species; the open land in good order, producing 5000 bushels corn—a good farmer with fifty hands can make 10,000 bushels corn upon the said premises—excellent soil for all kinds of crops grown in our State, fine for cotton, corn, wheat, &c., giving a choice of the two best markets for such products in the State, Fayetteville and Wilmington. Said land not one yard of it subject to overflow from the river, with choice to purchase 7 or 1300 acres to suit purchaser or purchasers. The subscriber will at all times be found upon the premises to give a shewing. Payments made easy and accommodating. Call soon. I would say to all or any who may wish to purchase the best farm land in the State, and society first rate.

Refer to Col. Thos. Waddill, Fayetteville.

J. I. McDUGALD.
August 2, 1849. 79tf

☞ THE above described Property, 620 Acres, with an elegant Dwelling upon it, and excellent spring of water, &c., if not disposed of privately, will be sold on the 21st day of January next, at public vendue, together with

Corn, Fodder, Shucks, Horses, Cattle, fine stock Hogs, Wagon, Cart, Gig and Harness, &c.,
TWO LIKELY NEGROES,

(And several will be hired out,) all young and likely.

One, two, and three years credit will be given, if wanted, on the Plantation; all else on the usual terms, more particularly made known on day of sale, held upon the premises.

J. I. McDUGALD.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1849.

Calvin Haynes and others, *vs.* Milton Haynes.

Petition for the sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Milton Haynes, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by said Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Defendant to be and personally appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday in February next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said Petition, or the matter and things therein set forth will be taken pro confesso as to him, and the case set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Thos. M. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 19th day of December, A. D. 1849.

THOS. M. SMITH, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 00] 99-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1849.

Spier Walters and wife, Fourney Prevat and wife, *vs.* Averett Nichols, Adm'r of Estate of Averett Nichols, dec'd, James Averett Nichols, and Alex'r Gowen and wife.

Petition for the sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, James Averett Nichols and Alex'r Gowen and wife, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the said Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants to come forward at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Whiteville, on the 2d Monday of February next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said Petition, or the matters and things therein set forth will be taken pro confesso as to them, and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Thos. M. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 19th day of December, A. D. 1849.

THOS. M. SMITH, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 99-6w

WHISKEY AND BACON.

ANOTHER lot of Williams's old rectified Rye, and a prime lot of Bacon.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Dec. 24, 1849. 99-tf

20 Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock for Sale.

APPLY to R. E. TROY.
Lumberton, N. C.
Dec. 22, 1849. 99-3w

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, &c.

W. McINTYRE has received from New York, and offers for sale,

6 half bbls extra Buckwheat Flour.
21 Boxes Cheese, weigh 50 to 60 lbs. each.
10 Bags new crop Rio Coffee.
Dec. 24, 1849. 99-4w

Daguerrean Portraits.
F. M. CORY, Artist,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has returned from N. York, and has taken rooms at the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to take Likenesses in the above style. Being provided with instruments and materials of the best French and German manufacture, he is enabled to produce in a few seconds—without regard to weather—a Likeness in style and beauty unsurpassed, at the low price of $2 and upwards, including a neat morocco case. He has also a fine assortment of gold Lockets and Chains, and every variety and style of cases and frames, at exceedingly low prices. None but the very best materials are used, and all his pictures are fire gilt, and warranted not to fade. The public are invited to call and examine specimens at his room. Persons thoroughly instructed in the art, at a moderate charge.

Fayetteville, Dec. 24. 99tf

TEACHERS WANTED.

THE undersigned, on behalf of the Trustees, wish to employ a Gentleman and Lady to take charge of the Male and Female Departments of the Carthage Institute. This School has been in successful operation for five years, and has yielded respectable salaries. It is preferred that it should be undertaken at the risk of the Teachers, but as the Trustees design to make it a Classical Institution of the first order, those who come sufficiently recommended can have reasonable salaries guaranteed.

Apply immediately to the undersigned at Carthage, by letter or otherwise.

SAM'L J. PERSON,
S. C. BRUCE,
JOHN SHAW,
ALEX. KELLY,
H. TURNER.
Dec. 22, 1849. 99-3w

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

THE Spring Session of the Male and Female Departments will commence on Monday the 14th of January, 1850.

SAMUEL J. PERSON,
Ch'n Board Trustees.
Dec. 22, 1849. 99-3w

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.

ONE tract about 2½ miles above the Clarendon Bridge, lying immediately on the river, containing 255 acres. About half of it is cleared, and under cultivation; the balance is uncleared wood land. It is good farming land.

Also, 310 acres of oak and pine land, lying about 4 miles from the Clarendon Bridge. About 125 acres are cleared and under cultivation; the balance is uncleared. There is a new and large dwelling house on it, and out houses nearly all new; also excellent well and spring water, and is a very healthy situation. There is also a cypress pond of about 40 or 50 acres, which is nearly ditched sufficient to drain it, which is thought will produce well.

The above are excellent farming lands, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

THOMAS McDANIEL.
Dec. 22, 1849. 99-4w

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of
DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

WANTED from one to two million of Bricks to be made in moulds 9½ inches long, 4½ inches wide, and three inches thick, two thirds to be hard and well burned, and not exceeding one third good Salmon—to be inspected by the Commissioners or such persons as they may appoint. The Bricks to be counted in *the wall*, and all openings to be excluded. Separate proposals will be received:

1. For the Brick by the 1000 to be taken at the kiln.
2. For the same by the 1000 to be delivered at the building.
3. For laying the same by the 1000.
4. For the same by the 1000, laid in the wall.

Scaffolding and all materials (except Lime) to be supplied by the contractors.

Proposals will also be received for excavating and laying the foundation of the Asylum in good mason work, by the perch—all materials except lime to be furnished by the contractors.

There is said to be good clay on the land selected for the Asylum; if so, the contractor will be at liberty to use it. Wood can be had conveniently and at moderate prices.

Bonds with approved security will be required of the contractors. Ten per cent. on the amount of the contract, will be paid in advance; the remainder as the work progresses.

Sealed proposals to be addressed to the subscriber at Raleigh, before the 15th February next.

By order of the Commissioners,

GEO. W. MORDECAI, Sec'y.
Raleigh, December 18, 1849. 99-110F

Teacher Wanted.—A gentleman qualified to teach the Greek and Latin, with the usual branches of an English education, may hear of a good situation by applying to J. W. Lesesne or David Lewis, at Elizabethtown, N. C. None need apply unless qualified as above.
Nov. 12, 1849. 93tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Deatal Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.
Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Subscribers will let out to the lowest bidder, at the Court House in Whiteville, Columbus County, on the 8th day of February next, the contract for building a brick Court House in Whiteville, on the plan of the Court House in Richmond County, except that on the ground floor there are to be six rooms instead of four—The plan and specifications will be exhibited to any person desiring to see them, on application to either of the subscribers. The terms of the contract will be made known on the day of letting it out.

JOSIAH MAULTSBY,
JAMES SMITH,
A. F. TOON,
Commissioners.
Nov. 13, 1849. 94-8wpd

Domestic Goods.

LITTLE RIVER OSNABURGS, YARNS, and SHEETING, for sale by

J. M. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 8, 1849. 98tf

LIME—ON CONSIGNMENT.

350 CASKS Fresh Thomastown.

R. M. ORRELL.
Dec. 8, 1849. 97tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will be glad to receive, during the present month, all amounts due him by note or account. He is compelled to call attention *particularly* to those for the year 1848.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 3, 1849. 96tf

10 BARRELS MESS PORK,
5,000 lbs. Bacon,
1500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
40 hhds. Molasses,
10 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
6,000 bushels heavy Rock Alum do.

J. & T. WADDILL.
July 17, 1849. 77-tf

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a fresh supply of Genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES, and CHEMICALS.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
November 26, 1849. 95-tf

Peach and Apple Brandy.

A FEW Barrels, 4 years old, a fine article.—For sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.
Nov. 26, 1849. 95tf

FOR RENT.

200 ACRES of Turpentine LAND, lying on both sides of the Plank Road, between 4 and 5 miles from Fayetteville.

I. WETMORE.
Dec. 15, 1849. 98-6w

FOR RENT.

A COMFORTABLE, new, two-story Dwelling House, situated on Haymount, and at present occupied by J. E. Bryan. Possession given 1st January.

GEO. S. HODGES.
Dec. 17, 1849. 98-1m

INDEPENDENT AGENT.

ALL goods consigned to me (for shipment) will be forwarded by first vessel or steamer, without regard to *lines*, at as small commission as any house in the place. All orders promptly attended to.

WILLIAM BRANSON.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 8, 1849. 97-3m

Belvoir Classical School.

THIS Institution is situated about two and a half miles from the village of Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina. It has been in operation about five years, and is now in a more flourishing state than at any former time, the number of pupils having gradually increased. The location is very fine, and has proved itself remarkably healthy, not a solitary case of sickness having occurred among the Rector's own children, or the pupils boarding in his family, since the commencement of the School. There is probably not another place in the State where boys are more pleasantly situated; more effectually guarded against the temptations that beset the young; or where they can be more thoroughly educated at so little expense. They are prepared, if desired, for any College in the United States, or fitted to enter upon the study of any profession, at the exceedingly moderate cost of $125 per annum. This charge covers all necessary School expenses, except books and stationary. For full particulars, address the undersigned at Belvoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina.

THOMAS S. W. MOTT.
July 12, 1849. 76-tamY

Another "Curiosity in Commercial Transactions."—We have received from a correspondent in this city the following amusing anecdote, relative to the tenacity of purpose of the late Cyrus Butler, of Providence, R. I.:

Mr. Cyrus Butler, of Providence, R. I., one of the largest capitalists of New England, whose demise you recently recorded, was remarkable for the tenacity with which he adhered to the price he had once fixed upon his merchandise or property. He was a merchant largely engaged in commerce, and through life was an adherent to the "one fixed price" principle of trade. He was never known to sell an article below its cost and a fair profit. If the market at one time would not yield him his price, he would hold on to his wares till it rose to his demands, which his immense capital always enabled him to do without inconvenience. In 1812 or 1813, Mr. Butler imported a cargo of saltpetre, which the embargo and war had rendered exceedingly scarce in this country, and the price was consequently enormously high. Mr. B. valued his cargo on its arrival at 60 cents per pound. Being unable to obtain this price at the time, he, in accordance with his invariable practice, made a bargain with the elders of the Presbyterian church in the city to store it in the spacious cellar of their church. For the privilege of keeping the saltpetre in the cellar, and for the benefits to himself—for he was a bacheler—of the gospel dispensed from the pulpit, he for a long series of years paid one-tenth of all expenses of the church and parish.

After the explosion at the great fire in New York, in 1842, which was attributed to the ignition of saltpetre, the pious fathers of the church became frightened by the reflection that they had for so many years sat in pious meditation every Sabbath, over a volcano, into which they had incautiously and ignorantly conducted the lightning rod from the steeple, by which a spark from a passing electric cloud might at any time, according to their notions, have penetrated to the combustible mass, and blown their spacious edifice and its devout worshippers to the heavens. Mr. Butler was ordered to remove his saltpetre from the cellar; and to preserve it from being again disturbed, he built a large stone warehouse, at a cost of many thousand dollars, to receive it. It was removed to its new place of deposite, where it remains to this day. The owner of it, during his life time, would never abate one jot or tittle from his original price of 60 cents, although the market value had fallen to 5 or 6 cents per pound. Whether the heirs of the venerable capitalist will feel it incumbent on themselves to adhere to the policy of their progenitor, or submit to the market, and take its present value, I am not informed. I would be glad to see an estimate of the loss in this transaction for depreciation, expenses and interest for thirty-seven years.

Agricultural Chemistry.

The following interesting Letter is from the pen of Col. ISAAC CROOM, one of those enlightened and public spirited men whose removal to the South North Carolina has had so much reason to deplore:—

From the Alabama Beacon.

GREENSBOROUGH, Dec. 19, 1849.

His Excellency, Henry W. Collier:

Dear Sir: The lively interest which you have heretofore manifested for the agricultural prosperity of Alabama, must be my apology for this communication.

Your worthy predecessor in his annual message to the Legislature, warmly recommends, among other measures intimately connected with the welfare of the State, the establishment of a Chair of Agricultural Chemistry in our University. In this, he doubtless has the concurrence and hearty approbation, of every one who properly appreciates the best interests of the State. It has long been a subject of complaint, that Southern Legislatures have not extended to agriculture, that fostering attention and aid, to which it has the very highest claims. Ours cannot claim an exclusion from this category, an exemption from the same reproach.

This apathy on the part of Deliberative Bodies, created for the common weal, and representing constituencies chiefly agricultural, must excite surprise, when it is recollected, that the interest so neglected, is the overshadowing one of the State, that it lies at the foundation of individual and social prosperity, immediately or remotely sustaining every class, profession and business in our country. As one of the best methods of removing an evil, is to trace its origin and modify or remove its causes, it may be well to enumerate some of the prominent agencies which have produced this deprecated result, not only in our own case, but most of the others.

On the part of our people, the general prejudice against book-farming, the small comparative amount of science, and the virgin soils which have until recently yielded a rich return for their labor, have exercised much influence.

On the part of our Representatives, the undue influence of party feelings and objects, and also of leaders whose previous avocations had not been such as to qualify or interest them in this matter, however patriotic they may have been, or able and unexceptionable in the discharge of other duties, have doubtless exerted an influence.

Another efficient cause, probably more so than any other, has been the uncertainty attendant upon every scheme for agricultural improvement, before this great interest became wedded to science. Until science shed her radiance over its pathway, the goal was a doubtful one. If this last has operated to the extent we suppose, it must be admitted that it furnishes no small justification. What has appeared indifference, may have been a 'masterly inactivity,' which was deemed wiser than any action not guarantying desired results.

But now, agriculture, without relinquishing her claims to public regard as the most honorable, and the most useful pursuit, has assumed a station so exalted indeed, as to dignify and ennoble the auxiliary sciences, which she has subsidised to her uses. Mineralogy, Meteorology, Mechanics, Geology and Chemistry, are more highly appreciated, because they minister to her wants and aid in her advancement. But Chemistry beyond all other sciences, has within a few years, brought to light her hidden treasures, exposed to public view her exhaustless riches. The labors of De Saussure, Liebeg, Johnston, Springel, Bossingault, and other eminent chemists, have made contributions to Scientific agriculture, which exceed in extent and value, whatever its most sanguine friends could have hoped. They have made known the constituent elements of soils, plants, minerals, manures; in a word, of organic and inorganic matter, and the various relations and combinations of these elements, so as to enable the intelligent cultivator to learn the qualities and capacities of his fields, the means of imparting and preserving fertility, the remedies for their deficiencies, and to learn also the properties of the plants he may wish to grow on them, of adapting soils to plants, and plants to soils.

"To suit the culture to the several kinds
Of seeds and plants, and what will thrive and rise,
And what the genius of the soil denies."

Under such circumstances, there can be no longer a reasonable excuse for the Guardians of the public weal, if they neglect this most useful and important branch of public education. By directing a few thousand dollars a year, to be applied out of the University fund, to the establishment of a Professorship of Agricultural Chemistry, they can without any increase of taxation, send forth every year into a field where the harvest truly is great, but the laborers few, some twenty, thirty, or forty young men, with minds stored with agricultural learning, with tastes enamoring them with its pursuits, and qualified by their counsels and examples to be eminently useful to themselves and the public.

Such a course, so operating, would in a few years, produce effects which we dare not foretell, lest we might be considered enthusiasts. When all the arcana of nature are laid open to public view, and in the laboratory of the Chemist, as so many already have been, with their almost indefinite variety and combinations, and the whole made subservient to the rural art, it will be difficult to limit its improvement, the amount of its numberless products, the comfort and wealth of its votaries.

The history of England, for the last two Centuries, is a practical illustration of what can be accomplished. In 1685, says Macaulay, the area of her arable and pasture lands, did not amount to more than half the kingdom. Those routes which now run through an endless succession of orchards, hay-fields and bean fields, then ran through nothing but fen, moor, and warren. Scarce a hedgerow was to be seen, and numerous tracts now rich with cultivation, were as bare as Salisbury Plain. At Enfield, hardly out of sight of the smoke of the Capitol, was a region of five and twenty miles in circumference, which contained only three houses and scarcely an enclosed field. In the reign of Charles the II., the amount of the various grain crops did not equal one-third, and of the wheat crop not one-sixth, of the present amount. For the want of winter food for cattle, fresh meat was never eaten even by the higher classes, in the reign of Henry VII., except between Midsummer and Michaelmas. In the course of two centuries some improvement had been made. Under Charles II., between the middle and latter part of the seventeenth century, it was not till the beginning of November, that families laid in their stock of salt provisions, then called Martinmas beef. The sheep, the ox, and the horse, were poor, compared with the present breeds.

What a contrast is here exhibited between England of the seventeenth and England of the nineteenth century! Compare the meager picture of a former age, with her present condition—with her luxuriant wheat, oat, barley, turnip, hop and bean fields, her verdant meadows, her garden-like cultivation, her immensely increased supply of human food, comfort and wealth, bearing in mind at the same time the unwavering faith of her intelligent agriculturists in still greater future progress, and who will fix a limit to improvement in this noble art? It should not be forgotten, that her greatest progress has been in the last thirty years, by the aids and stimulus derived from chemical knowledge. And shall we not imitate such a worthy example? What is there in our history or condition to deter or dispirit us? Nothing.—On the contrary, there are many inducements to urge us onward. Not only the rich prize in view, but our government and political institutions are improved editions of the English; we have besides the same Anglo-Saxon blood, the same indomitable courage, the same spirit of perseverance, and we inhabit a land, which if it does not, like Goshen of old, flow with milk and honey, stretches from almost perpetual verdure on the South, to transmontane cold on the North, with every variety of climate and soil, and abounding in mineral wealth.

I am aware that an opinion has prevailed, that the institution of slavery is inimical to rural improvement. This is believed to be a fallacy. In all the operations of husbandry, labor is the great agent, the principal lever. It cannot be, that slave-labor such as ours, which is absolutely at our command, is less available for any purpose, than voluntary labor, which is often capricious and regardless of the obligations and restraints imposed by itself. The fault then must be with the proprietor of slave-labor. There must be on his part, a want of that intelligence, or energy, or industry, or diligent attention, which are requisite for successful husbandry. A forgetfulness of that law of our being, by which—

"Jehovah good and great, with hard decrees,
Forbids our plenty to be bought with ease,
And wills that mortal man, enured to toil,
Should exercise with pains the grudging soil."

If this be true, if to these causes can be truly assigned our past failures, we have only to amend our habits. Whenever we shall lay aside our indolence and self-indulgence, and substitute a close and unremitting personal supervision and activity in the management of the plantation and farm, we shall find, that a want of confidence in our peculiar labor is wholly unwarrantable. The evil and the remedy are both with the proprietors of this labor. And we may be assured, that if we use the proper and available means, a bright future, a cheering destiny, awaits us: otherwise, we must look to a gradual though certain declension, in all that is requisite to make us a happy, respectable, and flourishing commonwealth.

In conclusion, let it be remarked, that the Federal Government has munificently endowed our University for the noble purpose of educating our youth in the several branches of polite learning, and not less, those branches of *useful* learning, which will secure the greatest good to the greatest number of her citizens. The State Legislature is the legitimate guardian of this sacred fund—and so important is able, scientific instruction in agriculture, to the common welfare, that a neglect of it would be justly censurable, as a breach of this high trust on the part of our rulers. It is confidently hoped, however, that our Legislature will do its duty in the premises—nor can it be doubted, that every individual member of it, who shall aid in consummating this important measure will, besides meeting the approval of his constituents, always esteem it one of the most gratifying and useful acts of his public life. Respectfully and truly yours, I. CROOM.

Love and Pies.—An Indiana editor acknowledges the receipt of a blackberry pie in the following strain:

The editor's loftiest regards to Miss Eliza ——, for a delicious blackberry pie. A copious slice, contributed to his machine, made it sing:

Of all the girls below the skies,
Give me Lize—O give me Lize!
She has cherry lips and coal black eyes,
And then she's *some* on berry pies—
Give me Lize!
Eyes!!
Pies!!!

It is for her I daily sighs—
" " " nightly tries—
For her I swan I almost dies,
While constantly I cries,
And sighs—
Give me Lize,
Her black eyes,
And berry pies.

Size of California.—California would make *forty-five* States of the size of New Hampshire! The sea-coast extends nearly a thousand miles, and the territory extends in the interior 1200 miles.

Several instances of insanity, and sometimes death, having been superinduced by the use of chloroform, the leading members of the faculty of London have discontinued it.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It will be seen that the resolution of the message into its two constituent elements, information and suggestion, is very complete and well defined. In every part of it we clearly see that the writer has had vividly before him the two ideas, first of telling the people's representatives what has been done, by himself and others, and second of making known to them what he thinks it would be expedient for them to do, for the attainment of certain objects—of the ability and propriety of which, however, as well as of the manner in which their attainment should be sought, he never forgets that *they* are rightfully to be the judges. It seems to us that in this respect the message of President Taylor commends itself strongly to enlightened and impartial approbation.

Another general feature of the message, which seems to us worthy of approving notice, is the tone of calm self-reliance with which it speaks, as in the name of the Republic, upon a variety of topics that might be handled, as has been seen on former occasions, in a spirit of needless defiance, or at least of minatory anticipation. President Taylor seems to be thoroughly imbued with the conviction that the North American Republic has no occasion to apprehend either aggression, or injustice, or intrigue, or a failure of respect, or any other undesirable thing, from any power upon earth; that it has strength enough to vindicate all its rights at any time, and need not, therefore, be jealously anxious lest they suffer invasion for want of being angrily asserted beforehand; and that it may safely rely, in most contingencies that are likely to arise, upon the consideration which it enjoys, and has the means to command, while preserving an attitude of dignified tranquility such as becomes at once its self-respect and its consciousness of power to enforce respect in every quarter. We hail this feature of the message with unfeigned satisfaction, regarding it as a warrant that, under the Administration of its author, the efforts of political busy-bodies, great and small, will be unable to produce any needless disturbance either of the world's peace or of international harmony, in the conduct of our country's relations with the Governments of other political communities.

N. Y. Commercial.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

This is a very powerful paper, worthy of the country in the days of Gallatin, and will at once place Mr. Meredith in the front rank of American statesmen. We subjoin the heads of the subjects of which it treats, for the information of the reader.

There will, as our readers are already aware, be a *deficit* of sixteen millions, in the estimates for the years '50 and '51.—The Secretary accounts for this *deficit* in the most satisfactory manner. It arises entirely from the expenses incident to the Mexican war, an estimate of which, from Documents furnished by the late Secretary, is furnished. From the details which are presented, it appears that the resources of the country are ample, and its credit not likely to be impaired, by a loan which he proposes, for the purpose of meeting the *deficit*. The loan is to be effected by the issue of treasury notes, &c.

More than a million of dollars of the public debt has been redeemed since the 1st of October last, thus leaving the outstanding funded debt at $64,704,693 71. This extinguishment has been made through the redemption of Treasury notes, the purchase of public stocks, and the redemption of the old debt of the District of Columbia.

The next subject touched upon is the Tariff. Mr. Meredith entertains no doubt that Congress has the power to regulate commerce and levy duties with a view to the encouragement of our own industry. He believes that no country can attain a due strength or prosperity, that does not, by its own labor, carry its own productions, as nearly as possible, to the point of perfection. To export its own raw materials for manufacture abroad, and to reimport them thus manufactured, is to pretermit the advantages of nature, as it is also to neglect such raw materials entirely. We exported in 1849, about sixty-six millions worth of raw cotton. Had we manufactured it before exportation, the value of it in the manufactured state would have been three times as great, or one hundred and ninety-eight million. We should then have exported the value of two hundred and sixty-four million, or four times the value of what we actually did. What would have been the effect upon our prosperity! The same may be said of the Iron and other interests.—"Wherever are the workshops of the world, there will be the mart of the world. It is as vain to hope to make these marts by providing ware-houses, as it would be to make a crop by building a barn." Whether we can have workshops to work up our raw materials, must depend upon the question whether we have, or can obtain, sufficient advantages to justify the pursuits of industry. The circumstances favorable to production in this country are enumerated. They are, facility in getting the raw material—plenty of fuel—abundance of the necessaries of life—and the superior character of the laboring population. The circumstances most unfavorable are—want of capital—dearness of labor—and insecurity. These are treated at length.

The rates of duty are too low, and the revenue, as is shown, has materially suffered from them. The specific system, where it is practicable, is recommended. The authority of Mr. Gallatin, when Secretary of the Treasury in 1801, is quoted in favor of it, as is also the experience of the British Government in the premises. Where the ad valorem system is retained, it would be much better to estimate by the market value of the article at the port into which it is imported. It would be less liable to fraud, &c. The Warehousing system is pronounced a failure *in toto*, and its speedy abolition is recommended.—Various alterations are recommended in the Sub-Treasury law. The propriety of referring to the Secretaries of the Army and Navy, questions arising in respect to the refunding of duties wrongfully collected in Mexico, is suggested. Modifications of the laws affecting the Coasting Trade are recommended. The Coast Survey, Light-houses and Light-boats—Marine Hospitals—and a Mint in California are all brought to notice.

Richmond Whig.

A CARD FROM Mr. W. J. BROWN.

The Indiana State Sentinel publishes the following Card, which has been issued by the Hon. Mr. Brown to his immediate constituents:

A CARD.

To the Editors of the State Sentinel.

Gentlemen: Enclosed is a card which I published in the Union in relation to the late contest for Speaker. It speaks for itself. I ask you to publish it, with the speech of Mr. Wilmot. It explains the circumstances under which I was voted for as Speaker. I declared to the Free-Soil men that if elected I would appoint Committees on the Judiciary, the District of Columbia, and on Territories, composed of able and impartial members from both the North and the South, who would act fairly and not stifle the public voice by refusing to report upon the important questions of slavery that might be presented.

This declaration, made in good faith and all candor, has been denounced by the Southern men as treachery of the blackest character. From this charge I appeal to my constituents and to the freemen of the Northern States. Ought I to have done otherwise? I had rather been defeated with the vote I received than to have been elected under a pledge to pack the committees for the benefit of the slaveholding interest of the South.

But the time has come when the North will no longer bow the neck to slaveocracy of the South. I am done. She cannot be satisfied with a moderate and conservative support, but you must become the defender of her institutions. If you doubt or falter, you are denounced as a traitor, and with a lordly arrogance you are told that they will dissolve the Union. Their course of conduct has fully determined me never again to be a candidate for Congress. My conscience tells me I have done right, and I know a generous and confiding constituency will sustain my course.

WM. J. BROWN.

Wm. J. Brown Redivivus.—Wm. J. Brown, the famous and infamous candidate of the regular Democracy and Free Soilers together, for the Speakership of the House of Representatives, has come out, before his constituents, in a card published in the Indiana State Sentinel. His object is, of course, to justify his double dealing conduct, in *letting* the Southern Democrats vote for him upon the strength of his having supported the annexation of Texas, and, at the same time, secretly bargaining for the votes of the Free Soilers.

There is much in Mr. Brown's language that is really edifying. He has wonderfully "plucked up a spirit" since Messrs. Bayly, Burt, Venable, McMullen, &c., pounced upon him with such venomous spite in the House. The poor man was completely awe-struck by their denunciations. As one after the other would tell how grievously he had been deceived, and would try to atone for his amazing gullibility, by heaping invectives on the head of the deceiver, Brown would rise and aver, again and again, that had he been elected Speaker he would have faithfully stood by every representation he had made to the Southern members. But his cool reflections on the declarations of those gentlemen have given him a very different spirit. He is now entirely enlisted on the side of his Free Soil friends. The North, he says, must no longer bow *to the slaveocracy of the South*. And he is the man of whom an ineffaceable record will give evidence, through all time to come, that Southern Democrats were eagerly anxious to bestow upon him what some of them have called the third office in the Government.

Mr. Brown adopts a mode of avenging himself upon his Southern denouncers, which is certainly new, and worthy of note. *Their course of conduct has fully determined him never again to be a candidate for Congress.* In forming that stern and awe-inspiring resolution, we must confess that Mr. Brown commands our warmest approval. Under all the circumstances, we cannot conceive of any other mode of redress, in which he could be equally sure of carrying out his design.

He gives utterance, too, to one other sentiment, from which nobody will undertake to dissent. "*I am done,*" he exclaims; and most assuredly he is done in every sense of that comprehensive word—done, as an electioneering office-holder; done, as a standing Democratic example of proscribing proscription; done, as a candidate for the Speakership, with "fair records" for Gen. Bayly and foul letters for Mr. Wilmot; done, it seems, as a member of Congress; and, in short, as the New York Tribune has already named him, "*done Brown.*"—*Richmond Times.*

LEGISLATION EXTRAORDINARY.

From the Cincinnati Gazette of December 20.

The special committee of the House on double balloting has reported—and a very singular report it is. Our readers are aware that last winter, during certain legislative elections, there was "double voting," and that the *then* Speaker, Mr. Breslin, in a letter to a friend, among other things, said: "We raised a fuss by points of order, &c., *and by double balloting defeated an election every ballot.* We kept up a confusion for three hours, and compelled the Whigs to adjourn," &c.

Now upon this showing, the committee, in a very long and very *scattering* report, finally arrive at the conclusion "that the said double ballots were cast by one or more Democratic members of the General Assembly, whose names are to the committee unknown; with the intent fraudulently and surreptitiously to prevent, temporarily, a constitutional election, yet without the concert or knowledge of their party."

It was proved before the committee that Mr. Speaker Breslin left the chair three or four times, and went among the members, and that when he returned to the chair he said to a member that he had "got it all fixed now;" and after this the double ballots were cast. Still the committee report that they arrive at the unhesitating conclusion "that the Hon. John G. Breslin is innocent of the specified charge" of double balloting.

The committee refused to receive the letter of Mr. Breslin as evidence against his political friends, even as a party, "because, 1st. It is no evidence, *being without the sanction of an oath;* and 2d. If it was evidence, it can be received against no person except the writer, in the absence of proof of conspiracy or concert."

As regards the "double voting" at the present session, the committee report that they cannot find out who did it; that it is barely possible it might have been done by some one within the bar of the House other than members; and perhaps "*as convenient* AND SATISFACTORY *a method of disposing of the whole matter as any would be, on the whole, to conclude that it was done by the outsiders.*"

The report is ordered to be printed, and will therefore be preserved in an official and durable form among the valuable legislative documents of the State.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.

Mr. Prosper M. Wetmore has published a Card, in relation to the report that he is a defaulter to the Government in a large amount.

He says "the amount in dispute is a limited one, and consists of charges for disbursements during the late war, entirely out of the usual province of the Navy Agency."

A "*limited* amount," forsooth! Admitting that there are good and sufficient vouchers for all the charges he has yet rendered for his services, and for all his disbursements, he still owes the Government, according to the official showing of the Fourth Auditor and the Second Comptroller, (both respectable Locofocos,) the "limited amount" of two hundred thousand dollars, in round numbers!

But if the service during the Mexican war, for doing which he charges the government the vast sum of $200,000, was "entirely out of the usual province of the Navy Agency," why did he perform it?—Why did he have anything to do with it? Neither the law establishing the Navy Agencies and defining the duties of a Navy Agent, nor the Independent Treasury law, required this Mexican war service at his hands: in fact, they required that he should have nothing to do with it. Nevertheless he did the service, as he alleges, and as he did it, why did he not render his charges and account for such service *long ago*, and have the matter settled by the late Polk Administration, under whose appointment he acted? Why has he waited six months after the exit of that Administration, and six months after his removal from office, (retaining all the while, at least $200,000 of government money in his hands,) before committing his afterthoughts to paper in the shape of charges—and *such* charges!—against the government? His bonds are but $30,000. He can pay them and have $170,000 left! In the same way, though in smaller amounts, other defaulters can act. How have Messrs. Eli Moore, Isaac Hill, Samuel Medary, Denby, Collins and others, acted? Locofoco newspapers have praised the whole of them—declared they were not defaulters—and foully abused those persons and newspapers who exposed them *as defaulters.*

During the Administration of John Q. Adams there was one Government officer found who owed the Government $3000! Heavens, how the welkin was made to ring, all over this broad land, with his defalcation! He was plunged into a prison, and long kept there. Since that time what frightful Locofoco defalcations have burst upon the country!

The Union does not believe that the deficit in the Treasury was occasioned by the Mexican war. If many more stupendous defalcations come to light, the carpers at this Administration for its extravagance will find in reality what has caused a part of the deficit. The end is not yet.

But why have not men been punished under the Sub-treasury law, who have grossly and almost daily violated the provisions of that salutary Locofoco gem upon the statute book? Who does not recollect the Locofoco blandishments which were made about the terrors and the penalties which that law was to spread before the people. Who would dare do wrong with the public money, after the passage of that *ne plus ultra* of laws! Well, the law has been shockingly violated, over and over again, from the late Secretary of the Treasury, down to the most insignificant of Pension Agents, and yet who has seen the first victim peeping out from behind the grates of a dungeon? Who of all the violators of that Sub-treasury law has been sent to the Penitentiary? Mr. Denby was incarcerated in a jail in Philadelphia, and acknowledged his defalcation; but he was set at large. What is the use of having a law unless it is made binding, and is enforced? No wonder President Taylor, in his message, impresses upon Congress the necessity of repealing or essentially altering the Sub-treasury law.

Trade of the United States.—A Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce furnishes that paper with a table showing the aggregate of the exports and imports of the country for the year ending June 30, 1849. These we compare with similar items from the report of 1848:

	1849.	1848.
Domestic exports in American vessels	$91,363,308	$95,544,217
Domestic exports in foreign vessels	41,303,647	37,359,904
Foreign exp'ts in American vessels	9,169,815	14,113,714
Foreign exports in foreign vessels	3,919,050	7,014,296
Total	$145,755,820	$154,032,131
Imports paying duty, American vessels	$103,293,220	$110,070,915
Imports paying duty, foreign vessels	17,088,932	18,575,317
Imports free, American vessels	22,186,554	22,210,410
Imports free, foreign vessels	5,288,733	4,141,286
Total	$147,857,439	$154,998,928
Number of vessels built in nine months of this year, 1849, 1447, which comprise	256,000 tons.	
Total registered tonnage	1,438.941 "	
Licensed " "	1,895,373 "	
Total	3,334,314 "	

The figures in both years exhibit a healthy state of commerce, without any material excess either of imports or exports.

Further Intelligence by the Cambria.

The only fact of interest, not already communicated, that we find in the English papers, is the announcement that Queen Adelaide, the widow of the late King William IV., died on the 3d of December.—Her remains were interred with much ceremony on the 13th of December, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. There is a general mourning throughout the kingdom.

The Times, of the 14th ult., says that, in order to urge the State of Mississippi to some immediate steps, with regard to that portion of her debt which consists of what are called Planters' Bank bonds, and upon which she has suspended payment of interest for the last nine years, a gentleman named Weiss has been deputed to make the necessary representations to the Legislature upon the subject.

Why is a newspaper like a tooth-brush? Because every body should be provided with one of his own and not borrow his neighbor's.

North and South.—We have received a small Pamphlet, written by C. H. Wiley, entitled, "A Sober View of the Slavery Question." The author is, as he styles himself, "a citizen of the South," and in the brief compass of eight pages has discussed his subject in a masterly manner. We have read this little treatise with great attention and much pleasure, and we would recommend it to the perusal of every *lover of the Union on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line.* The views and arguments of Mr. Wiley denote not only sound sense, but real patriotism and philanthropy. He shows with great clearness and force the pernicious tendency of the Wilmot Proviso, and demonstrates its utter inefficiency for the purpose for which it is designed, *if* that purpose be, to better the condition of the negro slave. After reviewing, in some of its most interesting details, the question which now so unfortunately and unnecessarily agitates the country, the writer arrives at and lays down the following conclusions, which embody an amount of political truth not often to be found so happily condensed, viz:

First—The extension of the area of Slavery will diminish the proportion of slaves in any given place.

Second—Those States, where the proportion of slaves is the smallest, are the most likely to become free.

Third—The extension of the area of Slavery must, therefore, hasten the period of the slaves' emancipation.

Having elucidated these several points by a train of consistent reasoning, Mr. Wiley closes with an appeal to the "great body of Northern men, who are honest," in behalf of "moderate and prudent counsels," which we sincerely hope they will not disregard. The following passage of the Pamphlet cannot but be applauded by all: "We have a common country, a common hope, and a common destiny; let us, therefore, calmly and frankly reason together before we condemn one another, and invoke to our councils that first born of Hell, the Demon of Fraternal Strife."

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Northern Nullification.—We would advise such of our "Northern brethren" as are in the habit of singing hosannas to the Constitution and the Union, and of reading lectures to the South, to bear one fact in mind, and that is, that the non-slaveholding States have been, for more than twenty years, nullifiers of a provision of the Constitution. The Constitution provides for the restoration of fugitives from labor, and this provision is as sacred as any other portion of that instrument, and yet the North nullifies it. Now, we take it, that the parties to the Constitution contracted for it as a *whole*, and never dreamed that any state, or States, would select what provisions it, or they, would abide by, and what set at nought; and we do not think it would require any very great logical acumen to show, that if the South chose to do so, it might regard the Constitution as abandoned by the North, and, therefore, no longer binding on any portion of the parties to it. Without this provision, now so unblushingly violated by the North, the slaveholding States never would have adopted the Constitution, and the Union never could have been formed.

Before the North discourses of the value of the Union, let it show its regard for it by sacredly observing the provisions of that instrument, which alone holds it together. The South has given the most signal of all proofs of her devotion to the Union, by adhering to it in spite of the injustice practised by the North.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Cutting Telegraph Wires.—Nabbed at Last.—The repeated interruptions in the telegraph wires between New York and Halifax, on the arrival of the Cunard steamers, and their subsequent connection, effected without the aid of any person in the employ of the company, excited strong suspicions that swindling speculators were the cause of the difficulty. A secret survey of the line was accordingly made on Sunday, the 10th inst., at St. John's, New Brunswick, and a place was discovered where the wire had been cut, and a piece of cord tied to the two ends to prevent their falling to the ground.

A watchman was stationed at this spot, and after waiting several hours, he had the good fortune to nab the scoundrel in the act of taking off the cord and reconnecting the wires. He was immediately arrested, and underwent an examination at the police office on Monday, at St. John's, and after a lengthy investigation, was committed to jail, to take his trial for felony at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to be held in that city next month. His name is James Anderson.

On his way to, and while in the watch house, Anderson confessed to having been at the same work the week before as he had now been detected at, and said that he was well paid for it, as there were parties who did not mind four or five hundred or even a thousand pounds, to have their ends accomplished, and if he was sent to the penitentiary he would go there at the rate of three or four hundred pounds a year.

On examining his person, a letter was found in his pocket which he had written in the watch house, apprising Mr. Till of his having been "*nabbed at last,*" and requesting him to come and see him.

From this letter, and from facts and documents which have since been discovered, there is no doubt of the identity of some of the parties in New York, who have been aiding and abetting in this nefarious business, and it is believed that some clue has also been discovered to a party at a distance, who is equally guilty in the affair.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Valuable Cargo.—The ship Charles Crooker which was cleared yesterday for Liverpool by G. A. Hopley & Co., had one of the largest and most valuable cargoes ever shipped from this port. It consisted of 3960 bales Upland Cotton, weighing 1,528,730 lbs. and valued at $162,259 90; and 60 bales Sea Island, weighing 20,819 lbs, and valued at $3,425. Total, 4020 bales, weighing 1,549,549 lbs, and valued at $165.684 90.

Charleston Mercury.

Good Advice.—The Methodist Protestant thus neatly and briefly addresses its readers on the advent of the New Year:

"We leave to your own reflections the review of the past year, with its mercies; the anticipation of the coming year with all its contingencies. Let the one challenge your trust—the other your gratitude. Meanwhile remember that the *new year* may be your *last year.* Improve it, that it may at all events be your *best* year."

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

The recommendation of President Taylor, that a Bureau of Agriculture be attached to the Home Department, has excited the most lively alarm in the bosom of the "sole organ." It is that upon which it mainly relies, to give some color to the assertion, that the Home Department is to be the great lever of consolidation, in this Government. Yet we find, upon examination, that President Washington recommended publicly such an establishment, in the last annual message which he ever sent to Congress. We quote his very words:

"It will not be doubted," said he, "that, with reference either to individual or national welfare, Agriculture is of primary importance. In proportion as nations advance in population, and other circumstances of maturity, this truth becomes more apparent, and renders the cultivation of the soil more and more an object of public patronage. Institutions for promoting it grow up, supported by the public purse. Among the means which have been employed to this end, none have been attended with greater success than the establishment of Boards, composed of proper characters, charged with collecting and diffusing information; and enable, by premiums and small pecuniary aids, to encourage and assist a spirit of discovery and improvement. This species of establishment contributes doubly to the increase of improvement, and by drawing to a common centre, the results, every where, of individual skill and observation. Experience, accordingly, has shown that *they are very cheap instruments of immense national benefits.*"

In the opinion then, of the Father of his Country, such a Board as that recommended by President Taylor, far from presenting an aspect so terrific as that which has struck terror into the soul of the Union, would be a source of great national benefit. It is a question between Washington and the editors of the Union; between one of the wisest, as he was, likewise, the greatest and best of the Human family, and men whose claims to superior wisdom depend upon the estimation in which mankind shall hold the lucubrations of that wonderful sheet, the Washington Union.

It is not necessary, however, to call the authority of Washington to our aid, in the support of a proposition so simple, so self-evident, as that of encouraging, by every constitutional means, the labors of a class the most numerous, the most useful, and the most necessary of all others, in every community advanced beyond the condition of the nomadic tribes. It is the very breath in the nostrils of the Government itself; it can, if it think fit, will it out of existence. It lies at the very root of all industry—of all occupations. It can exist without the assistance of any other class on earth, while no other can exist without it. It is not only the bone and sinew of a nation, but it forms the criterion by which the national character is to be determined. Let Agriculture droop, and our word for it, every thing else will go downhill, with the speed of a locomotive. There is no surer sign of a nation's decay, than such a decline. When the class of Agriculturists become extinct, the glory of the greatest Empire is gone forever. Every school boy, who has read the tale of imperial Rome, is aware that when Agriculture declined in Italy, and it depended upon the fluctuations of the seasons in Egypt and Asia for its supply of the necessaries of life, the Empire rushed rapidly to the consummation of its ruin.

We mention this to show our high sense of the importance of Agriculturists as a class. And it is this interest that the policy of the Locofoco party would leave entirely without protection! All others receive it at the hands of the General Government, while this, which employs such a vast proportion of the labor and capital of the country, is to receive none whatever, lest it have the effect of centralizing the Government! In our humble opinion, inasmuch as it is the greatest and the most powerful, it deserves to be considered before any other.

Richmond Whig.

Reception of the British Minister.—Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, the newly arrived British Minister, was officially presented to the President on the 24th ult., on which occasion he spoke as follows:

Sir: I need not say that it gives me the sincerest gratification to be the bearer of the credentials which I have just had the honor of placing in your hands.

Permit me to say, that in coming to your country I do not feel that I come as a foreigner to a foreign land. Our nations speak the same language, spring from the same race, and seem especially entrusted by Providence with the same glorious task of illustrating the Anglo-Saxon name, by extending the best interests of civilization through two great divisions of the world.

I have an entire confidence, sir, that our two Governments will act with the most perfect concord in carrying out this great design; and, for my own part, I unfeignedly assure you that I could not have a duty more congenial to my feelings than that of cultivating the most intimate and friendly relations between the Queen, my Sovereign, and that great Republic of which you are the worthy and distinguished President.

To these observations the President replied in the following terms:

Sir: I am much pleased to receive from your hands the letter of Her Majesty, your Sovereign, which accredits you as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain near the Government of the United States; and I cordially welcome you in that high character as a friend.

Beyond the identity of origin, language, and duties, so appropriately alluded to by you as connecting our respective countries, there is much, sir, in their present relations calculated to impart unusual interest to your mission. That the best plans for extending the blessings of peace, commerce, and civilization may be executed by our perfect concord, is my most earnest wish; and the confidence you have expressed that the two nations will act in concert and harmony, in all wise and well-directed efforts for the accomplishment of such objects, is accepted by me in the cordial and sincere spirit in which it has been proposed by you.

I hope, sir, that your residence in this country may prove as agreeable to you, personally, as you have given me good reason for believing that it will be honorable and advantageous both to Great Britain and America.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Intellect vs. The Heart.—Moral of the Boston Murder.—The Boston Traveller, commenting on the atrocious murder of Dr. Parkman, says, in reference to the accused Dr. Webster:

It is more in sorrow than in anger that this case is now regarded; and the Christian sympathy, which a correspondent invokes, is not lacking.

Should the general suspicion unhappily prove true, what a lesson to the intellectual pride of man will the tragedy convey! What a rebuke to that educational system, which would elevate in public esteem the knowledge of the head above the wisdom of the heart! Here is a man, it will be said, connected with the first institution of learning in the land, who, with all his science and all his cultivated tastes for literature and art, possessed not the safeguard against evil, which the veriest child, who has been taught to lisp the Lord's prayer, carries with him into his daily walks! Though all the treasures of human knowledge are in our possession, what beggars we are, without the faith, compared with which, all those treasures are but vanity and vexation of spirit.

SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal met in this City, on Monday—all the Judges in attendance.

The following gentlemen have been admitted, upon examination, to County Court practice:

Henry McLin, Newbern.
H. C. Jones, Beaufort, Carteret.
Wm. R. Wiggins, Oxford, Granville.
Hasell Norwood, Hillsboro'.
S. E. Williams, Sampson County.
Richard A. Caldwell, Salisbury.
Wm. Black, Mecklenburg.
A. H. Joyce, Stokes County, N. C.
Wm. P. Tyler, Bertie, N. C.
Wm. Williams, Buncombe, N. C.
Fourney George, Columbus County.
S. W. Davis, Charlotte.
O. M. Lee, Sampson.
J. N. Montgomery, Caswell.
B. F. Little, Richmond County, N. C.
T. J. Clegg, Chatham County, N. C.
D. S. Johnston, Yanceyville, N. C.
John N. Daniel, Halifax.
R. H. Brown, Ashboro'.
Oliver P. Meares, Wilmington.
Quentin Busbee, Raleigh.

And the following have been admitted to Superior Court License:

John B. Bynum, Jackson.
John A. Benbury, Edenton.
Rufus W. Wharton, Greensboro'.
Wm. S. Bryan, Raleigh.
A. F. Brevard, Lincoln County.
A. P. Yancy, Hertford.
Wm. N. Peacock, Montgomery County.
Thomas Webb, Hillsborough.

Raleigh Register.

N. C. MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company took place at the office of the Secretary of the Company, on Tuesday last, and adjourned on Wednesday.

Several material alterations were made in the bye-laws and regulations of the Company, a full report of which, we learn, will shortly be submitted for the information of the Public.

The following Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, were elected: Dr. J. O. Watson, J. B. G. Roulhac, Jno. Primrose, Richard Smith, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; George McNeill, of Fayetteville; Joshua G. Wright, of Wilmington; James E. Hoyt, of Washington; James Sloan, of Greensborough; Wm. Badham, of Edenton; Joshua Boner, of Salem; Joseph Pool, of Elizabeth City; Michael Brown, of Salisbury; Alexander Mitchell, of Newbern; W. N. H. Smith, of Murfreesboro'; H. B. Williams, of Charlotte; John B. Barrett, of Milton; and A. T. Summy, of Asheville.—*Raleigh Register.*

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

FROM THE HOME JOURNAL.

Mr. Cooper has been in town for a week or two past, looking, as the Scripture phrases it, "like a tiel tree or an oak, whose strength is in them though they cast their leaves." By the present promise of his robust frame, and steady eye, he will give us new *leaves* (of new books) for many a Spring yet to come. In a conversation with the eminent novelist while here, we reverted to the time when we first had the pleasure of seeing him—in Paris, in 1832—and, among other remembrances of the period, he mentioned a circumstance, illustrative of the long-ago gestation of the ambition of Louis Napoleon, which we asked leave to record, as a *chiffon* of history. Mr. Cooper's house, we should mention, was, at that time, the "*hospice de St. Bernard*" of the Polish refugees, and, as the nucleus of republican sympathies in the great capital, his intimacy with Lafayette, personal reasons aside, was necessarily very close and confidential. At his daily breakfast table, open to all friends and comers-in, (and supplied we remember for hour after hour of every day with hot buckwheat cakes, which were probably eaten nowhere else on that side the water,) many a distinguished but impoverished Polish refugee ate his only meal for the twenty-four hours, and, to the same hospitable house, came all who were interested in the great principle of that struggle, distinguished men of most nations among them. But, to the story:—

I was calling upon Lafayette one day (said Mr. Cooper) and was let in by his confidential servant, who, it struck me, showed signs of having something to conceal. He said his master was at home, and, after a moment's hesitation, made way for me to go on as usual to his private room—but I saw that there was some embarrassment. I walked in, and found the General alone. He received me with the same cordiality as ever, but inquired with some eagerness who let me in, and whether I met an old acquaintance going out. I told him that his old servant had admitted me, and that there was certainly something peculiar in the man's manner; but as I had seen no one else, I knew nothing more. "Ah," said the General, "that fellow put him in the side-room.—Sit down, and I will tell you. Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was here two minutes ago!" I expressed surprise of course, for this was in '33, when it was death for a Bonaparte to enter France. "Yes," continued the General, "and he came with a proposition. He wishes to marry my grand-daughter Clementine, *unite the republicanists and imperialists,* make himself Emperor, and my grand-daughter Imperatrice!" "And, if it be not an indiscreet question," I said, "what was your answer, my dear General?" "I told him," said Lafayette, "that my family had the American notion on that subject, and chose husbands for themselves—that there was the young lady—he might go and court her, and, if she liked him, I had no objection."

Mr. Cooper did not tell us (for of course he did not know) how the Prince plied his wooing, nor why he failed. The fair Clementine, who, thus, possibly, lost her chance of being an Empress, married Monsieur de Beaumont, and now represents her rejected admirer, as the French ambassadress at the court of Austria.—Shortly after this visit to Lafayette, Mr. Cooper was in London, and mentioned to the Princess Charlotte, (the widow of the elder brother of the present President,) this venture of Prince Louis into the den of the Orleanists. "He is mad!" was the only reply. But the finger-post of "that way madness lies," does not always point truly. At any rate, there is a certain "method in his madness," for the same match between Imperialism and Republicanism has been the Prince's pursuit ever since, and the chances are that he will finally bring it about—Clementine's, and other intermediate unbelievings, notwithstanding.

FROM THE RALEIGH TIMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Covington, Geo., Dec. 17, 1849.

Dear Sir:—I have been a careful "Looker on" of the effort of the distinguished men, and the Press of the "Old North State," to stir up the People on the subject of Internal Improvement.

I am mortified that it requires so much effort to arouse and *wake up* a people of so much intelligence, to the doing of that which will not only advance, but secure their very best interest. Why and wherefore should North Carolina still lie under the false imputation of being the "Rip Van Winkle of the South?" Her resources her intelligence, her Mangum,, Badger, Morehead, Swain, Graham, Saunders, Manly, Miller, and—last, not least of all—her Charles Hinton, together with a host of others, make a cloud of witnesses to falsify the imputation.

It has been said, by a friend of your State, that N. Carolina thinks twice before she speaks. Would it not be well for her, under the circumstances, to adopt our old Georgia axiom, to wit, "*first act, and when the work is done, then talk.*" With this motto we have accomplished much in *bad* times—surely you can do as much, and more in *good* times.

Our people, too, are not embarrassed by their actings and doings in the premises. On the contrary, we are in the highest state of prosperity. It would do your feelings good to pass over our glorious old Georgia, to see the people. They are happy; their coffers filled; and then the comfortable reflection that their labor and money have placed Georgia in the front rank of the Southern States on the subject of Internal Improvement!

Again—why should North Carolina "*dally and doubt,*" when she has the money and men to place her side by side with Georgia?

Patriotism, with some people, is "a sounding brass and tinkling cymbal." If you have any such, those who can be moved only by the touch of the pocket wire, let me ask you to make known to all such, that the Georgia Railroad, the Pioneer road in Georgia, built with little experience, and at rates 50 per cent higher than the like work would cost now, is paying her stockholders (of whom I am one,) from ten to fourteen per cent.

I enclose to you the last Report of the Directors of the Georgia Railroad. I wish you to examine it minutely. I am very sure that you may find something to distribute among your people which will tend to give them "aid and comfort."

Very resp'y, JOHN N. WILLIAMSON.

[The Report is replete with valuable information and lessons of improvement for our people. By its aid we are enabled to make a few extracts, for the present, which show that the success of Rail roads in the South is not only not fanciful, but established beyond a shadow of doubt. If, under the discouraging circumstances which attended the commencement and progress of this work, its Managers have been enabled to present results truly astonishing, [as a reference to this Report will show,] may we not reasonably suppose that, under other and better auspices, a Road in our State, built at much less cost, and conducted with a liberal yet economical spirit, will, so far from proving a dead weight upon our citizens, be not only a safe but profitable investment of capital? But to the facts.

The gross income of the Road, for the year ending 31st of March, 1849, was $582,014 59. The expenses for the same time were $195,782 88, leaving $386,-231 71, as the nett profits of the Road for that year. This amount is a little over 10 per cent. on the original cost of the Road, which was $3,551,975, and over 14 per cent. on the reduced capital stock on which a dividend was declared.

Of this income, $168,484 04 was received from passengers; $376,975 07 from freight; and $37,562 66 from the transportation of the mail. This shows "an increase in the gross profits over those of last year, 1848, of $104,991 91; and an increase of nett profits from the Road operations of $84,731 87. The largest item of increase is from freight; the increase from passengers being only $8,789 37.

The number of passengers carried on the cars was 38,628: an average of 106 per day, both ways. The number of through passengers averaged 18 per day.

Of articles transported over the Road, the most important is that of cotton, of which there were carried 157,502 bales: 14,633 barrels of flour, and 176,278 bushels of wheat were also carried over the Road. This shows a large increase in the quantity of cotton, a slight increase in the number of bushels of grain.

The per cent. of increase of the gross receipts over those of the preceding year, was 22 per cent: of the nett profits 28 per cent.; while the per cent. of increase in expenditures amounted only to 11¼ per ct.

The President reports a "*tendency* to an increase of business" on the road. By tables which are appended to the Report, it is shown that there has been a steady increase in business since the opening of the Road; and appearances give every indication that the amount of business done will be much greater, the comparative expenses less, and consequently the profits will be much larger.

Much of the expense of the Road has accrued from the fact, that they are relaying a part of the Road with heavy iron, which will, for a year or two to come, diminish, in a degree, the nett profits of the road. It is confidently believed, that when the whole road shall have been re-laid with the heavy iron the profits of the road will be much greater. The average cost per mile of construction and complete equipment of the road was $16,766. The road being built under the disadvantages of inexperience, high prices for materials, labor, &c. its construction cost more than it would at present; in fact, that portion of the road which has been made within a few years past cost much less. The reasonable inference then would be, that a road of the same length, in a country that has as few natural obstacles, if not fewer, can be constructed for a smaller amount, will command as extensive travel, carry as much freight; and prove, in consequence, more profitable in proportion to the outlay in constructing it. Do North Carolinians then need any other argument to induce them to make an investment in the proposed Central Road? What else do they want? What other inducement do they lack? Their patriotism has been appealed to, and not entirely without effect. Their own interests have urged them to take some steps in pushing on this enterprise, and here it is shown by actual experiment, and that, too, in a Southern State, with no greater resources than our's, that such investments are profitable, when managed judiciously: and there can be no reason why they should not immediately put their shoulders to the wheel and render the accomplishment of this great State work a matter of reality.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1850.

HEALTH OF FAYETTEVILLE.—It gives us great pleasure to publish the following Report of the Board of Health. We trust it will allay apprehensions abroad, such as have not existed to any material extent in town for some time past.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Committee take pleasure in stating, that there have been no new cases of Small Pox for the past twenty-five days; and believing that the disease has been entirely checked, will cease to report from this day. Should, however, any new cases occur, the public may be assured that they will be duly advised.

A. A. McKETHAN,
JOSEPH AREY,
JAMES SUNDY,
Jan'y 7, 1850. WM. McLAURIN.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—At the Annual Election, held yesterday, for Magistrate of Police and Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville, the following were elected:—

Magistrate of Police,
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.

Commissioners.
Ward No. 1. James Sundy.
" " 2. P. Taylor.
" " 3. Joseph Arey.
" " 4. T. S. Lutterloh.
" " 5. A. A. McKethan.
" " 6. Wm. McLaurin.
" " 7. Wm. Warden.

ANOTHER CRIME.—We learn that, in this town, on Saturday night last, Mr. Joseph Brooksbank was way-laid and shot by his brother-in-law, Thomas Trull. We have not heard the particulars, except that the wound of Mr. Brooksbank is considered dangerous, and that Trull has not yet been arrested.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—Among the many most unreasonable complaints of the President's Message, by the opposition papers, is one which we find in the Wilmington Aurora, and some others. The Aurora thus states it:—

"He recommends that Counsel (by which he means Lawyers) should be employed to assist the Commissioners appointed by himself, at high salaries, to adjust the claims of American citizens on Mexico, provided for in the treaty of Hidalgo.—This is really beautiful. Congress grants the power to him to appoint three Commissioners to adjust these claims. He does so appoint. Among the appointees we recognise Col. Paine, himself a lawyer, and more distinguished in Mexico for killing Americans than Mexicans; and now he the President confesses the incompetency of his own Commissioners, whom, it is a fair presumption, he is afraid to dismiss, and asks Congress for Counsel to aid them."

This is a view which we did not expect to find in the Aurora, the Editor of which has a high reputation for talents, and was a supporter of Gen. Taylor's election.

Are Col. Paine and his Associate Commissioners the Counsel for the United States? By no means. They are the Judges, not the Counsel; and were appointed to see that justice is done between the United States and her own citizens, who are claimants of debts due by Mexico, after a fair and full exhibition of the facts for and against the validity of those claims. It was never expected, that after Lawyers had hunted up the testimony and the law, and had presented arguments, in favor of a claim, that the Judges should set to work and hunt up the testimony and the law, and the arguments, against it. With just as much reason might it be said that the distinguished Judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina are incompetent, because the State has appointed an Attorney General to argue causes to which the State is a party in that Court.

In the same article the Aurora says,—

"The President does not notice the Wilmot Proviso, now so seriously threatening the unity of the Republic. It was due to public expectation, and to the preservation of the Union that by some emphatic declaration, he should have put his foot on the necks of the abolitionists. *Ten lines from his pen would have settled the agitation.*"

We differ entirely from the Aurora as to the effect of those "ten lines." Instead of settling the agitation, they would have added tenfold to its fury. There would have been an outcry from every part of the free States against such an attempt to destroy the freedom of opinion, as it would have been called; and, as abolitionism was prodigiously strengthened by the former refusal by the House of Representatives of the right of petition, so would it have been again infuriated by any declaration in advance by Gen. Taylor.

In this respect Gen. Taylor has followed the example of President Monroe, who, in 1819, refrained from the slightest allusion to the Missouri excitement of that period—an excitement quite as dangerous to the Union as the present. Mr. Monroe was a Southern man, and deeply alive to the importance of the subject; but he deemed it his duty to wait till a bill was presented to him before he told Congress whether he would sanction or veto it. This is, in our opinion, the true course for a President who does not choose to usurp the rights of the People's Representatives, but means to exercise his own when the occasion requires it.

MR. BROWN.—The late Locofoco candidate for Speaker has added another chapter to his infamy by the letter to his constituents, which will be found in this paper. How entirely inconsistent this letter is with his declarations in the House, on the exposure of his corrupt bargain with the abolitionists, the reader will at once perceive.—The poor creature ought at once to resign his seat. His determination not to be again a candidate, is almost as good a joke as his formal withdrawal from the list of candidates for Speaker after his disgrace.

In connection with this man's conduct, the following is worthy of note:—

"*The Late Plot.*—The editor of the Fredericksburg News, writing to his paper from Washington, says, "There are some matters connected with this infamous transaction, not generally known to the public. One is that every Democrat from the free States knew before they voted for Brown of the correspondence between him and Wilmot. I have from an authority unquestioned, that such was the fact—indeed several members of that party were heard to boast how near they were in 'gulling' the South. But studiously did Brown keep it concealed. Near his seat was a Virginia Democrat, who told me that when Giddings voted, Brown turned to him and said, 'Damn that old scoundrel, he means to defeat my election, which he knows he will do by voting for me. But I know his object. It is hostility to this Administration. He says that he will put that down or put himself down.' Thus did this unblushing rascal deceive the Southern members of the Democratic party, by the most villainous scheme of duplicity, of which the history of the government gives any record."

PETERSBURG DAILY INTELLIGENCER.—We have had the pleasure to receive the first No. of this paper, published by John W. Syme, Esq. at $6 per annum. We heartily welcome it, as one of the very best of our exchanges.

PLANK ROAD IN VIRGINIA.—Public meetings have been held preparatory to getting up a company to construct a Plank Road from Petersburg to some point in the county of Mecklenburg, Va.

LARGE HOG.—Mr. Daniel McLean, of Richmond county, slaughtered a Hog on the 31st ult., which was two years and seven months old, and weighed six hundred and ten pounds!

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 31st ult., a great many memorials and petitions were presented. Among them, the following strange affair:—

Mr. Underwood. I beg leave to present the memorial of William Smith and Isaac Sheen, of Covington, Ken., representing themselves to be the legitimate Presidents of the Church of Jesus Christ or Latter Day Saints, and also twelve members of that church. They say in this memorial that they belong to that church and sect which is more commonly known by the denomination of Mormons; and they represent that prior to the emigration of this people from Nauvoo, in the State of Illinois, fifteen hundred of them took the following oath: "You do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, his holy angels and these witnesses, that you will avenge the blood of Joseph Smith upon this nation, and so teach your children, and that you will from this day henceforth and forever begin and carry out hostility against this nation, and keep the same a profound secret now and ever. So help you God."

They further represent that this people, now settled near the great Salt Lake, have in their practice and by their institutions tolerated polygamy. They charge upon them various offences and crimes, and they call on the authorities of the nation to establish a system of government by which the perpetration of those crimes and offences may be prevented.

Since I received this memorial I saw in a newspaper what I will read to the Senate.

[The substance of the paragraph read by Mr. Underwood (the Reporter being unable to obtain a copy) was that two Indian agents, whose names were therein stated, had been seized and subjected to trial by the Mormons upon a charge of having been instrumental in driving them from the State of Missouri, and were only cleared in consequence of being able to prove that they had not participated in that act. It also charged the Mormons with having imposed duties upon all goods imported into the Salt Lake region from the United States.]

If there be any truth in what I have just read, it will be seen that these people are about to carry out the intention of the oath taken at Nauvoo.

Mr. Douglass said, he had been informed by Mr. Babbitt, the Delegate to Congress from the Mormon territory of Deseret, that the duties imposed were only a tax on goods sold within the Mormon city, and that for the purpose of getting a revenue to support the government they had established.

The memorial was referred.

Mr. Walker gave notice of a bill to cede the public lands to the States within which they lie.

Mr. Downs, notice of a bill to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands.

At the request of Mr. Hale, Mr. Foote presented his bill to settle the territorial question. It was ordered to be printed.

A bill was received from the House, (which had been that morning introduced in the House by Mr. Thomas of Tenn., and passed at once,) to grant the franking privilege for life to Mrs. Sarah Polk, widow of Ex-President Polk. On motion of Mr. Badger the bill was forthwith read three times, by unanimous consent, and passed.

An executive session was held; and the Senate adjourned till Thursday.

On Thursday, after the presentation of many petitions, the first mutterings of the Benton storm, which is destined to occupy a great deal of the time of the Senate, were heard. Mr. Atchison, of Missouri, having presented the resolutions of the Legislature of that State against the right of Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery, in the Territories or District of Columbia, and instructing the Senators from that State to act in accordance with those resolutions,—Mr. Benton said that the resolutions do not represent the sentiments of the people of Missouri; that the Legislature mistook those sentiments, and mistook their own powers, in adopting them. To which Mr. Atchison briefly replied. And so the grand battle between Benton and the freesoilers, on the one hand, and Atchison, Calhoun, &c., on the other, is postponed.

Mr. Badger gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill to direct the payment to the State of North Carolina of the sum of $9,382 43, with interest thereon, for moneys advanced and transportation furnished to the North Carolina volunteers in the recent war with Mexico.

The Senate held a short Executive session.

On Friday, the Senate took up the resolution of Gen. Cass, suspending diplomatic relations with Austria. Upon which, Mr. Cass made a very lengthy speech denouncing the Austrian Government. The speech was much approved by all parties.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the Speaker announced the Standing Committees. The following are those which are of material importance:

Of Elections.—Messrs. Strong, of Penn., Harris, of Ala., Van Dyke, of N. J., Disney, of Ohio, Thompson, of Ken., Harris, of Tenn., McGaughey, of In., Ashe, of N. C., Andrews, of Y. Y.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Bayly, of Virginia, Thompson, of Miss., Vinton, of O., Green, of Mo., Toombs, of Geo., Hibbard, of N. H., Duer, of N. Y., Jones, of Ten., Hampton, of Pa.

Claims.—Messrs. Daniel, of N. C., Thomas, of Ten., Root, of O., Wilmot, of Pa., Nelson, of N. Y., Hubbard, of Ala., McLean, of Ky., Dunham, of In., Butler, of Ct.

Commerce.—Messrs. McLane, of Md., Wentworth, of Ill., Grinnell, of Mass., Bingham, of Michigan, Stephens, of Geo., Colcock, of S. C., Phœnix, of N. Y., Stetson, of Me., Conrad, of La.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Bowlin, of Mo., Hartmanson, of La., Shepperd, of N. C., Albertson, of In., Baker, of Ill., Cobb, of Ala., Brooks, of N. Y., Hoagland, of O., Henry, of Vt.

Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Potter, of O., Phelps, of Mo., McKissock, of N. Y., Featherston, of Miss., Hebard, of Vt., Alston, of Ala., Powell, of Va., Stanton, of Ten., Durkee, of Wn.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Brown, of Miss., Inge, of Ala., Taylor, of O., Fuller, of Me., Morton, of Va., Hammond, of Md., Allen, of Mass., Williams, of Ten., Underhill, of N. Y.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Thompson, of Pa., Miller, of O., Ashmun, of Mass., Meade, of Va., Morrehead, of Ky., King, of N. Y., Venable, of N. C., Stevens, of Pa., Wellborn, of Geo.

Public Expenditure.—Messrs. Johnson, of Ten., Bissell, of Ill., Conger, of N. Y., Harlan, of In., Bowie, of Md., Sweetser, of O., Caldwell, of N. C., Booth, of Ct., Calvin, of Pa.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Peck, of Vt., Bowdon, of Ala., Houston, of Del., Cleveland, of Ct., Breck, of Ky., Ross, of Pa., Rose, of N. Y., Orr, of S. C., Owen, of Geo.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Littlefield, of Me., Deberry, of N. C., Risley, of N. Y., McMullen, of Va., Young, of Ill., Casey, of Pa., Stanton, of Ky., Bennet, of N. Y., Cable, of Ohio.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Johnson, of Ark., Hall, of Mo., Crowell, of O., McLanahan, of Pa., Outlaw, of N. C., Hackett, of Geo., Bokee, of N. Y., Howard, of Texas, Sprague, of Michigan.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Burt, of S. C., Richardson, of Ill., Wilson, of N. H., Caldwell, of Ky., Evans, of Md., Carter, of O., J. A. King, of N. Y., Ewing, of Ten., Chandler, of Pa.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Stanton, of Ten., Bocock, of Va., Schenck, of O., La Sere, of Lou., White, of N. Y., Gerry, of Me., Cabell, of Flo., McQueen, of S. C., Levin, of Pa.

Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. McClernand, of Ill., McDowell, of Va., Winthrop, of Mass., Haralson, of Geo., Hilliard, of Ala., Woodward, of S. C., Stanly, of N. C., Buel, of Michigan, Spalding, of N. Y.

Territories.—Messrs. Boyd, of Ky., Richardson, of Ill., Rockwell, of Mass., Seddon, of Va., Clingman, of N. C., Kaufman, of Texas, Gott, of N. Y., Fitch, of In., Giddings, of Ohio.

Rules.—Messrs. Kaufman, of Texas, Jones, of Ten., Vinton, of Ohio, Strong, of Pa., Stephens, of Geo., Phelps, of Mo., Ashmun, of Mass., Littlefield, of Me., McGaughey, of Indiana.

Mr. Baker presented the memorial of Mr. Miller, of Iowa, contesting the seat of Mr. Thompson; which was referred to the Committee on Elections.

A great number of petitions, resolutions, &c., were presented.

Among the resolutions, was one by Mr. Mann, to substitute some other punishment for flogging, in the Navy. Laid over.

By Mr. Venable, calling on the President for a vast deal of information respecting California, New Mexico, &c. Which was adopted.

By Mr. Miller, to repeal the act establishing the Home Department. Laid over.

The new Territories and Slavery.—Mr. Root offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Territories be instructed to report to the House, with as little delay as practicable, a bill or bills providing a territorial government or governments for all that part of the territory ceded to the United States by Mexico, by the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo, lying eastward of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and prohibiting slavery therein.

Mr. Stephens moved to lay this resolution on the table. Motion rejected, 101 to 83.

The House then adjourned till Thursday.

On Thursday, ineffectual efforts were made to admit Mr. Babbitt, "Representative from the State of Deseret," and Mr. Smith, Delegate from the Territory of New Mexico. The resolutions being out of time, were objected to, and not received.

The House voted twice for Clerk, as follows:

Forney of Penn. (Loco)	98	103
Campbell of Tenn. (Whig)	77	81
Scattering,	32	25

No election; and the House adjourned.

On Friday, the election of officers was postponed till Monday, 98 to 97.

The Speaker decided that the first 30 days for the reception of petitions had expired. An appeal was made from this decision. The decision was sustained—ayes 98, noes 97.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

The following account, from the New Orleans Picayune, records the shocking death of Dr. WM. M. GREEN, formerly of Chapel Hill, N. C., who had many warm friends in this State:—

The Shreveport Affray.—The details of the desperate affray that took place at Shreveport on the 20th inst., and resulted in the death of both the combatants, Dr. Green and Mr. Daniel Hester, are as follows: On Tuesday, the 18th instant, both gentlemen met at the Commercial Hotel.—Dr. Green approached Mr. Hester, and was offering him his hand in the most cordial manner, when Mr. Hester slapped him in the face. The Doctor asked what he meant; whereupon Mr. Hester repeated the blow and instantly placed his hand in his bosom, as if to draw a weapon. Dr. Green exclaimed, "I am not armed!" Mr. Hester told him to go and arm himself, or words to that import. The parties then separated, and in the evening Mr. Hester left town and went home. On Thursday he returned, and several notes not amounting to a challenge on either side passed between the parties, in one of which, it is said, Dr. Green informed Mr. Hester that, after 9 o'clock on Friday, he would be ready to fight him in any way. On Thursday, about 4 o'clock, P. M., Mr. Hester, without notifying any person, so far as known, went to the back door of Dr. Green's room, pushed it open, and instantly fired twice at the Doctor, one of the shots taking effect in his side. Dr. Green sprang to his feet, pistol in hand, and fired at Mr. Hester, the shot taking effect also in his side. He then threw his pistol, striking Mr. H. on the head, drew a bowie-knife, stabbed him four or five times—once in the breast, and Mr. Hester fell and immediately expired. Dr. Green lived till 2 o'clock that night.

No cause for this melancholy affair is known. Dr. Green protested, after he received his death-wound, that he was ignorant of the cause of Mr. Hester's hostility towards him. Both gentlemen had previously been the most intimate friends, politically and personally, and were of high standing in the community.

[The Shreveport Journal says that Mr. Hester refused to assign any reason for his conduct.]

OBITUARY NOTICES.—We copy the following from the Petersburg Intelligencer:—

"As we desire to make our Daily Paper as interesting as possible, by furnishing the latest news, and giving as great a variety as we can to its contents, we shall be constrained to decline publishing Obituary Notices of more than six lines in length, unless the subjects of them have been identified, in some way, with the history of the Country or State.

"Long Obituary Notices are, in nine cases out of ten, in the worst possible taste, and rarely read by any one but the author, or the immediate friends of the deceased. The space occupied by them might be more usefully filled, and we are inflexibly determined it shall be so."

There is no doubt of the truth of the Intelligencer's remarks. Such notices, of unreasonable length, are absolutely nauseating to the public,—to all except the few who are closely related to their subject. We dislike to refuse their insertion; since it is perfectly natural that surviving friends should desire to express their feelings on such occasions. But we do wish that public opinion would put a stop to the practice.

Two Important Compromises.—Mr. Clay and the Tariff—Mr. Cass and Slavery.—The New York Dry Goods Reporter says, and repeats, that Mr. Clay is about to introduce a compromise tariff bill, to stand for twenty years, wherein specific ad valorem duties are combined. It is not acquainted with the details, but understands that he does not propose to raise the present scale of duties, but only to substitute the specific for the ad valorem where it can be done.

Mr. Forney, of the Pennsylvanian, writes from Washington that he has every reason to anticipate that General Cass will early take occasion to bring forward a compromise proposition upon the exciting slavery issue.

Western Turnpike.—The engineer and corps reached Salisbury some days since, having surveyed about 240 miles, from Scott's creek, Haywood county, to Salisbury. The report as we find it in the Salisbury Watchman, is a most favorable one, showing that not only a first rate turnpike can be built, but that a first rate railroad is perfectly practicable the whole route from Asheville.

A North Carolina Engine.—We have noticed, on the Wilmington and Roanoke Rail Road, for several weeks past, a new and very handsome Engine; but we did not know, till a few days ago, that it was built in the Company's Machine Shop in Wilmington. However, such is the fact, and it is worthy of notice. We learn that this North Carolina race horse is to be named after one of our most distinguished citizens, John M. Morehead.

Weldon Herald.

The Rail Road Convention at Smithfield, was numerously attended, and a deep interest was manifested on the part of the citizens of Johnston in behalf of the project. We think from what we could learn, that about 3-100ths of the stock will be taken.—*Goldsborough Telegraph.*

A man by the name of Ripley has written a history of the late War with Mexico, in which the effort is made to show that General Taylor and General Scott were great bunglers, and were not entitled to the credit which the world has accorded them. This production gives the Foreign Organ great delight.

An Englishman wrote a book to prove that Napoleon was profoundly ignorant of the art of war—and people had as much faith in him, as they will have in Mr. Ripley.—*Richmond Whig.*

Love labor; if you do not want it for food you may for physic.

PENNSYLVANIA.—A curious scene occurred in the Senate on the 1st inst. when the Legislature met. Parties being about tied, the Whigs took up, after several ballottings, a Mr. Best, Locofoco, as their candidate for Speaker. On the 8th ballot *Best voted for himself*, and thereby obtained a majority. The result was followed by a storm of laughter and hisses from all parts of the chamber.

The Merchants' Bank of Cheraw has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the last half year.

The Hall of Representatives.—Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, writing to his paper from Washington, in regard to the Hall of the House of Representatives, says:

"It is not generally known that so poorly were the principles of acoustics consulted in the construction of the hall, that two men may be whispering together so low that their next neighbor cannot hear them, and yet all they say is distinctly heard on the opposite side of the House Men often address the Speaker on one side of the House and he turns his eyes to recognise them on the opposite side, mistaking the echo for the voice itself. A gentleman who was occupying the Speaker's chair many years since told me that he had heard in his seat, amid a warm debate below, the whispering of a young man in what is called 'the love corner' of the ladies gallery, who was making proposals to a young lady in so low a tone that her own mother did not know what was going on. Said my informant, 'I was attending to her duties and she was attending to mine.'"

The Public Lands.—From the Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office it appears that during the past year upwards of six millions of acres of land were advertised for sale, and more than six and a half millions are prepared for market, a great part of which will be proclaimed during the ensuing year. The report shows that the quantity of land disposed of in 1847, by warrants equivalent to cash, amounts to $3,596,254 08, and in 1848 to $5,482,815 26. In the first three months of 1848 it amounted to $3,937,160 30, and in the first three months of 1849 it amounts to $4,297,737 26; so that the increase in the amount of land disposed of keeps pace with the increase of population, and the consequent wants of the community.

U. S. Army.—It appears from the annual report of Adjutant General R. Jones, that the authorized military establishment of the United States consists of 870 commissioned officers, and 8,960 non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates—total 9,852.

The authorized force (troops of the line) consists of 2,100 cavalry, officers and men; 2,808 artillery, of which eight companies are organized as light artillery, and 4,464 infantry—making in the aggregate 9,372.

The latest returns show 9,003 men in the service, including the recruits and men unassigned, being 216 more than authorized; but returns from distant regiments not being later than July and August, it is estimated that there is a deficiency of 500. The reported strength of all the regiments is 7,974, or 813 less than the establishment.

The number of enlisted men of the ordnance department in service, according to the last returns, is 535. The number is not restricted by law.

Machine for Manufacturing Cotton Rope.—A Washington letter says: "Mr. Zenas Robbins, a patent agent of this city, yesterday succeeded in obtaining for the inventor, M. F. Slaughter, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, a patent for a machine for manufacturing cotton rope. By means of this machine the waste cotton, worth about two cents per pound, can be converted into rope worth twenty cents per pound. It will be of great value to the cotton growing States. The inventor has a machine at Fredericksburg in full operation."

A California Incident.—A letter in the Boston Times furnishes the following:

"The only white woman that I have seen in the mines is the wife of a Frenchman, who came here from Calcutta. She dresses in trowsers, and wears a thin hat and red shirt, as most of the miners do, and, her hair being cut short, is not suspected of being a woman, probably, by one-tenth of the persons who see her. The first time I saw her I was digging in a hole on the Mokelamy, where she and her husband were working a rocker. I noticed her feminine look and thoughtful expression of countenance, and mentioned it to a man who was working near me. He informed me that what I supposed to be a remarkably handsome young man was a woman; that she was the wife of the man who worked with her; that her husband was formerly a wealthy merchant in Calcutta, and that the wife had been accustomed to ease and luxury. Failing in business and becoming poor, he determined to dig a fortune out of the earth in California; and the wife, true to her companion, only consented when he promised she should accompany him. I have seen her at work with the pick and the spade, early and late; there is ever a thoughtful expression on her countenance, but she never seems discouraged; and yet the unfortunate pair have had the worst of luck, not having dug gold enough to pay their living.—This is one of the many romantic incidents that a life in the gold diggings of California, from time to time, develops."

Over-prayed himself.—We have heard a good many anecdotes in connection with the Virginia negro and the Cholera, but the following appears to be one among the best: During the prevalence of the epidemic in this State last summer, the negroes on the different plantations became dreadfully alarmed and thought they would certainly die with it. Among others, in one of the upper counties, was a negro boy, who having heard his father say that the Cholera would soon be along their way, left his work one day and betook himself to the woods. Here he was found by his overseer soon after, fast asleep.—Being taken to task by him for leaving his work, he excused himself on the ground that not being "prepared in mind to die," he had gone to the woods to "meditate." But said the overseer, "how was it that you went to *sleep!*" "Well I don't know, Massie, how dat was 'zactly"—responded the negro; "but I speck I must *over-prayed myself!*"—*Richmond Whig.*

Long Speeches.—The Spartans were great enemies of much speaking. Certain orators came from Samos, and made a long discourse to Cleomenes. He said to them: "The beginning of your speech, I do not remember; the middle, therefore, I do not comprehend; the conclusion, I do not approve."

The Board of Superintendents

of Common Schools are requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday of the Special Term of the Superior Court, that day being the 12th Feb'y, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Board consists of Edward Lee Winslow, John Evans, Lauchlin Bethune, Hector McNeill, Silas Douglass, A. H. Dewar, Col. A. Murchison.

Business of importance is to come before the Board. JNO. McLAURIN, C. C. C.

Jan. 7, 1850. 1tf

The Extent of our Country.—It has been computed that the United States have a frontier line of 10,750 miles, a sea coast of 5,430 miles, a lake coast of 1,160 miles. One of its rivers is twice as long as the Danube, the largest river in Europe. The Ohio is 600 miles longer than the Rhine, and the noble Hudson has a navigation in the "Empire State" *one hundred and twenty miles longer than the Thames.*—Within Louisiana are bayous and creeks, almost unknown, that would shame, by comparison, the Tiber or Seine. The State of Viringia alone is one-third larger than England. The State of Ohio contains three thousand square miles more than Scotland.

The harbor of New York receives the vessels that navigate rivers, canals and lakes to the extent of three thousand miles, equal to the distance from America to Europe. From the capital of Maine to the "Crescent City" is two hundred miles further than from London to Constantinople, a route that would cross England, Belgium, a part of Prussia, Germany, Austria, and Turkey.

The New Orleans Bulletin of Saturday says: "The receipts of Cotton, both here and at Mobile, are falling off, and the present indications are such that it is generally conceded, that the higher estimates of the crop are not destined to be realized."

Two millions one hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and fifty dollars are to be paid out in Boston city on the 1st of January, as interest money, by the different Bank, Railroad, and Manufacturing Corporations.

Curing Meat.—The article on Salt awakens a desire, long entertained, to correct a popular error in regard to salting meat—pork especially. The present notion is, meat must not be salted until it turns cold; and we have known some people, when slaughtering hogs whenever the weather was warm, to wait after killing them from 24 to 36 hours to get rid of the animal heat before salting. Now, whilst it is unquestionably wrong in such weather to pack warm, there can be no rational objection to salting warm meat, as we thereby get rid of the animal heat more rapidly, and the salt dissolves and "strikes in" more readily. My rule for twenty odd years has been to have my pork slightly salted as soon as I can have it cut out—lay it thin with the salt upon it till next day, and then pack it with plenty of salt. Since adopting this course, I have never had "spoiled meat," except now and then a piece from insects; and one year from trying the experiment of hanging a part of my meat only forty-eight hours after salting. Cutting out the meat while warm requires a sharper knife and more care; and twice salting after cutting out gives a little more trouble, but that is not worth considering when we look to the comfort of sound old bacon. The course here advocated is not only best in warm weather, but is equally advantageous in extreme cold weather.—For all experienced house-keepers know that frozen meat will not take salt till it thaws, and probably spoils more readily after thawing than recently slaughtered meat.—*Southern Planter.*

A few days ago we said that W. J. Brown, of Indiana, is an Irishman. The editor of the Indiana State Journal says that Brown is a Pennsylvanian. We beg Ireland's pardon, and offer our condolence to Pennsylvania.—*Louisville Journal.*

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, Nov. 22d, by J. Monroe, Mr. ROBERT L. MONROE, of Richmond county, to Miss NANCY CAMPBELL, of Marion District, S. C.

On Thursday evening the 3d inst., by J. Monroe, Mr. WILLIAM McLEAN, of Robeson county, to Miss FLORA MONROE, daughter of Mr. Daniel Monroe, of Richmond county.

In Dallas county, Ala., on the 20th December, Mr. JAMES M. GIVHAN, of Pontotoc, Mississippi, to Miss SUSAN E. STEDMAN, formerly of Raleigh, N. C., and fourth daughter of John C. Stedman, dec'd.

In Jackson Parish, Louisiana, on the 22d ult., Mr. MARTIN McLEROY to Miss DELILA WILLIAMS, youngest daughter of Stephen Williams, of Richmond county, N. C.

In Cheraw, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. J. W. Burn, Mr. BRYANT ELIXON to Miss H. A. THOMAS, all of that place.

In Anson county, on the 30th ult., by James A Liles, Esq., Mr. JOHN B. LIVINGSTON to Miss ADELINE FORT, daughter of Mr. John T. Fort.

In Stanly county, by Dr. H. D. Kendall, at the residence of Col. David Kendall, on the 4th ult., Mr. ELEMS KENDALL, of Mississippi, to Miss LIDIA HOWELL, of Stanly county, N. C.

DIED,

At Summerville, in this county, on Saturday the 29th ult., after a lingering illness, Mrs. S. W. McNEILL, wife of Col. A. S. McNeill.

Bommer Manure Books,

JUST received by

Jan. 1, 1850. JNO. WADDILL, Jr. 1-6w

J. H. ROTHWELL,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 3, 1850. 1-1m

GEORGE ELLIOT,

Commission Merchant,
AND
Agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan. 1, 1850. 1-3w

WILLIAM H. GAUTIER.

Inspector of Lumber and Timber,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan. 3, 1850. 1tf

FRUIT.

45 Bushels Apples.
5 Boxes Oranges.
3 " Lemons.
1 Case Preserved Ginger.
24 Half Boxes Sardines.
Just received and for sale by
Jan'y 8, 1850—[1-2w] W. PRIOR.

CHEAP AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.

WE have for sale an assortment of Lard Lamps and Girandoles—very handsome articles. Also, 5 bbls. Cider Vinegar.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan'y 7, 1850. 1-tf

NEW BOOKS.

Headley's Sacred Scenes and Characters.
Lynch's Expedition to the Dead Sea.
Melville's Redburn.
Minifie's Mechanical Drawing Book.
Churchill on Infants and Children.
Cyclopedia of Medicine.
Anthon's English-Latin Lexicon.
Kuhner's Elementary Greek Grammar.
Davies' University Arithmetic, &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by
Jan'y 7, 1850. E. J. HALE.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JAN. 8.

Brandy, p'ch,	75 a 85		Lard,	6½ a 7½	
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55		Leather, sole,	20 a	
Beeswax,	18 a		Lead, bar,	6½ a 7	
Bacon,	6 a 6½		Molasses,	25 a 30	
Bagging,	15 a 20		Nails, cut,	5 a	
Cotton,	10½ a 10¾		Oats,	25 a 30	
Corn,	60 a		Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70	
Coffee,	12 a 13		Powder,	5 00 a 6 00	
Cheese,	9 a 11		Shot,	1¾ a 2	
Copperas,	2½ a 3		Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9	
Candles, F. F.	15 a		Do. loaf,	11 a 12½	
Flour,	4½ a 4¾		Salt, sack,	1 50 a 1 75	
Feathers,	28 a 30		Do. alum, bu.	45 a 50	
Flaxseed,	1 10 a 1 15		Shingles,	2 a 2½	
Hides, green,	3 a 4½		Tallow,	10 a	
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10		Wheat,	75 a 80	
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6		Whiskey,	35 a 36	
Do. English,	3½ a 4		Wool,	11 a 12½	
Indigo,	1 a 1½		White Lead,	2 a 2½	
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00				

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7 a 7¼ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 15 "

REMARKS.—Cotton in demand at 10½ to 10⅝. No change in other produce.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon scarce. Corn 50. Fayetteville Flour 4 75 to 5 25. Flooring Boards 9 75. Molasses 22½ to 25. Yellow Turpentine 1 90, Hard 1 05 to 1 10. Spirits 25. Tar 1 05. Salt 85 to 90. Shingles 1 50. Staves $11. Shipping Timber 7 50; Mill 3 50 to 7 00.

CHERAW MARKET.—Bacon 7 to 8. Cotton 10½ to 11. Corn 40 to 50. Flour 5 to 5 75.
N. C. Argus.

At Charleston, Cotton has advanced about ¼ a cent, in the face of bad accounts from England and New York. Sales at 9¾ to 11½. Principal sales 11 to 11¼.

At New York, the Cambria's accounts depressed cotton; but the rise at the South, founded on assurances of a short crop, produced a reaction, and prices advanced ⅛ to ¼. Fair Uplands 12¼.

Total receipts of Cotton, 869,893 bales, against 947,457 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 1—Steamer Rowan, with goods for Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Co, B Rose & Son, T S Lutterloh, Rockfish Co, E Whitehead, J & T Waddill, J H & J Martine, Tyson & Person, W J McConnell, D & W McLaurin, W S Latta, W Prior, Mrs C Fuzharris, J P Smith & Co, J Utley, Marsh & Moffit, H L Myrover & Co, H A London, Rowan Co, A Lawrence, E Fuller, Murchison, Reid & Co, Beaver Creek Co, R D McNeill, C A Brown, S Perry, Union Manf Co, C T Haigh & Co, J M Williams, J Costin.

Jan. 5.—Steamer W. B. Meares, with goods for E Fuller, C A Brown, C A McMillan, Rev J H McNeill, J D Williams, Beaver Creek Co, Tyson & Person, T S Lutterloh, W Prior, N D Hunt, J Cowles, Cedar Falls Co, A C McIntosh, Hearne & Davis, Randolph Co, B G Worth, A Graham, Hix & Earnhardt, Coffin, Worth & Co, B Rose & Son, R J Morris, Union Co.

Jan. 3.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with goods for E S Vogler, A A McKethan, J Costin, Douglass & Rollins, H L Myrover & Co, J R & J Sloan, J H & J Martine, Rev J R McIntosh, E Fuller, P Montague, C T Haigh & Son, B Rose & Son, J Crow, H Nunary, Mrs S L Smith, Rev J J Brantly, R M Orrell.

Jan'y 5.—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for S Boon, Cook & Taylor, Rev'd C Pritchard, J H & J Martine, Capt Bradford, S W Tillinghast & Co, S J Hinsdale, E J Hale, H Branson & Son, P P Johnson, A Johnson & Co, C Banks, W H Haigh, D Johnson, C T Haigh & Son, H Erambert, G W McDonald, W Harding, W Prior, E W Wilkings, Cook & Powell, E Mitchell, H C McLean, D Murphy, J Winecoff & Co, Jenkins & Roberts, J H Hawley, R Gwyn & Son, A Torrance.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 27—Brig Emblem from Boston; Schrs. John E. Patton from New York, Vandalia from Boston. 28—Schr. Tioga from New York. 29—Br. Brig Purchase from Yarmouth, N. S., Brigs H. B. Crosby from New York, Whitaker from Boston; Schr. Harriet from Providence. 30—Brig Annawon from ——. Jan. 1—Brig Watson from Antigua; Schrs. Mary Powell, Harrison Price and Alarie from New York. 2—Br. Brig Aurora from Cardiff.

LUMBERTON ACADEMY.

THE Trustees have secured the services of Duncan Smith, Esq., for the present year. Mr Smith is a graduate of Yale, and has had charge of this Institution during the last Session. The Trustees have great pleasure in recommending him as highly qualified in every respect as a Teacher. The village is remarkably healthy, and good Board can be had for $5 or $6 per month.
SEC'Y OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
Jan. 7, 1850. 1-3w

R. T. LONG'S HOTEL,

Rockingham, Richmond County.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment respectfully informs the citizens of Richmond and adjoining counties, that he has made ample arrangements for the accommodation of all persons having business in the town of Rockingham. He is now without opposition; and it will be his endeavor to render any other public house unnecessary. While he returns sincere thanks to his old friends, he takes this opportunity to solicit those who have not hitherto patronised him, to give him a trial during the approaching Court. He is determined not to be comfortable himself with any thing short of general satisfaction. R. T. LONG.
Jan. 1, 1850. 1-Y

"Wait for de Wagon!"

THE Sub

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849 68-Y

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE,

AND FAMILY BOOK OF MEDICINE; for the instruction and use of Planters, Families, Country People, and all others who may be out of the reach of Physicians, and unable to employ them. By J. H. Simons, M. D.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 590 acres of LAND in Cumberland County, lying on both sides of Puppy Creek, near Big Rockfish, 14 miles West of Fayetteville, (known as the Colquhoun Land.) There are about 150 acres of cleared Land, well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Rye, &c. For Turpentine or Tar there is no superior Land in the county. Also, about 50 acres as good up land as can be found; is deadened ready for clearing. This Land will be sold on accommodating terms. It will be shown, and any further information given, on application to the subscriber.

MALCOM McGREGOR.

Nov. 17, 1849. 94tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Mrs. E. WALTON

HAS just returned from New York, with a new supply of Fashionable

Fall and Winter Millinery,

And begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she still continues her Business at her new stand, the White Building on Green street.

A large supply of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes; Satin, Silk, Velvet, Straw and Chip Bonnets, of various kinds and prices.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Oct. 13, 1849. 89-4m

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

TO TRAVELLERS
GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore,	$10 50
" Petersburg " "	7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE now receiving their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of

Prints and Woollen Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Blankets, Fur and Wool Hats, Boots and Shoes, an assortment of Hardware and Smiths' Tools.

Also, Groceries, Nails, Bale Rope and Bagging, Swedes and English Iron, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.
J. JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and well assorted Stock of DRY GOODS, among which are,

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Sattinets and Vestings, well assorted,
Superfine 6-4 Merinos,
Ditto 6-4 Cashmeres,
Ditto Muslin-de-Laines,
Tarlton Plaid, Silk and Wool,
Camelion Silk, Turk Satin,
Brocade Silks, some splendid,
6-4 black and blue-black Bombazines,
Alpacas, black and colored,
Paris square and long Shawls,
Tartan and other Shawls, very cheap,
Ladies' Bobinet Capes, some splendid,
Ditto Muslin, French, and others,
2000 pieces Calico, French, English & Domestic.
200 " 4-4 Gingham.
Best anker and eagle Bolting Cloths, from No. 1 to 10, cheap.
75 packages Shoes.

With many other goods, all of which were purchased by the package for cash, and will be offered at the lowest market price, by wholesale or retail.

November 12, 1849. 93-tf

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TO SHIPPERS ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

THE undersigned having become the sole proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co., are now running the Steamer Gov. Graham, together with her Tow Boats, and are prepared to forward Goods and Produce with great despatch, and on as good terms as any other Line.

All goods sent to our address in Wilmington, will be re-shipped free of commissions, and if requested by the shipper, will be shipped by any other Boat if ours is not ready to sail.

We have a commodious Warehouse near the landing in Fayetteville, where we will receive and forward goods for the usual commissions.

A share of the patronage of the public is solicited. DIBBLE & BROTHERS.

Fayetteville, August 20, 1849. 81-tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

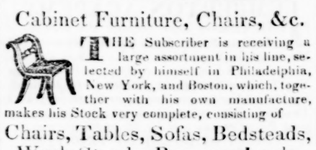
FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

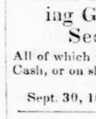
Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.



THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

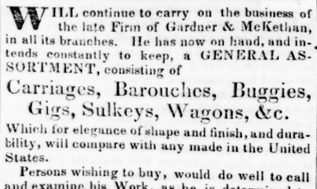
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, purchased in Baltimore, New York and Boston markets, consisting of the following description of Goods, viz:

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. &c.,

All of which they offer upon their usual favorable terms, to punctual customers. Our friends, and the trading public generally, are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing.

HALL, SACKETT & CO

Oct. 25, 1849. 91-3m

N. B. A good MULE and a TOP BUGGY for sale, cheap.

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.

Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

Bank of Fayetteville,

15th Sept., 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov.; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.

86tf] WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

Now's the time to Sell Land Warrants.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at G, between 13 and 14th streets, Washington City, D. C.

CHARLES T. GARDNER.

Sept. 6, 1849. 43tf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers HENRIETTA and EVERGREEN having been recently put in thorough repair—also Boats BEN RUSH, NELSON, DILIGENCE, and HENRY CLAY,—this Company will transport Goods and Produce up and down the Cape Fear River on as good terms as any Company on the Line, and with prompt expedition. Since the 5th January, the Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen in connexion have made 44 trips between this place and Wilmington. Thankful for past, we solicit a continuance of patronage.

DANIEL JOHNSON.
Agent Henrietta S. B. Co.

Fayetteville, Aug. 28, 1849. 82tf

Further Notice.

AGREEABLE to a Resolution of the Proprietors of the Lines running on the River, no deduction will be made on Ocean Freights to Wilmington after the 1st September proximo.

D. JOHNSON, Agent.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.

French Burr Stones,
Esopas do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.

Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.

1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.

6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

Mathematical School.

A NEW and convenient School house has been erected at about 15 minutes walk Southerly from the village of Rockfish, in a pleasant and airy situation, in which will be taught all the branches of a complete English Education; with the Mathematics and Algebra, illustrated and applied to the sciences of Practical Surveying, Civil Engineering, and Navigation.

R. SPENCER, Teacher.

D. MURPHY,
WM. McMILLAN,
H. McNEILL,
} Trustees.

Nov. 1, 1849. 94-3m

N. B. Lessons in the Classics and French Language will be given (if required) by Rev. George Benton

Terms given on application.

LONDON PORTER.

3 CASKS superior LONDON PORTER, in quarts and pints. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 16, 1849. 72tf

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in Brunswick county, N. C., on the 20th of September last, my negro boy EZEKIEL. He is about five feet nine or ten inches high, rather spare built, about 20 years old. He was raised in Montgomery county, N. C., and was bought by Mr. McKeller, a speculator, from Mr. Duncan McRae of the same county, where I have heard him say that he had a mother. I am certain that he is trying to get back to Montgomery. I will give the above reward for his confinement in Jail so that I can get him; or I will give Fifty Dollars for his delivery to me at home in Brunswick county, N. C.

J. W. McCOY.

Brunswick county, October 6, 1849. 89-3m

FRUIT TREES.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has at his Nurseries one mile from Greensborough, N. C., in sight of the Salisbury road, a large quantity of FRUIT TREES, of most choice kinds of Summer, Fall, and Winter Fruits, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, &c. Prices at the Nurseries,

Apples,	per hundred,	$10 00
Peaches,	"	12 50
Apricots,	"	25 00
Plums,	"	25 00
Nectarines,	"	15 00

All orders and communications directed to the Proprietor, post paid, Greensborough, will meet with prompt attention.

THOS. H. FENTRESS.

☞ Orders left with the Editor of the Observer, Fayetteville, will be forwarded.

Nov. 12, 1849. 94-4m

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their WINTER SUPPLY of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

—ALSO—

1000 yards Ingrain and Brussels Carpeting,
10 pieces fine Broadcloth,
1 ton assorted Castings,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, China, Crockery, Glass Ware, and Britannia Ware,

Together with their usual heavy Stock of

GROCERIES.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine their stock. The Goods will be sold at moderate prices, on favorable terms.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

NEW FIRM,

AND

NEW GOODS.

AREY & SHEMWELL

HAVING associated themselves together in the mercantile business, take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. H. Leete, north-west corner of Market Square, Green Street, and have received and opened their stock of WINTER GOODS, embracing almost every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line, including

Sugar and Coffee, Indigo and Madder, Pepper, Spice, Spanish Brown, Starch, Saleratus, Cinnamon, Mace and Nutmegs, Saltpetre, Coppras, Alum, Bellows, Anvils, Vises, &c.; Shoes, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, &c., &c., &c.

They respectfully solicit their friends and the public to call and examine their goods, as they are determined to *Sell low for Cash.*

November 17, 1849. 94-Y

FASHIONABLE

Clothing Establishment,

No. 146 BALTIMORE STREET,

North side, 3d door East of Calvert Street,

BALTIMORE, Md.

MOORE & INMAN,

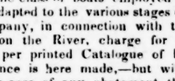
MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety, cut and made in a superior style, and not surpassed in price, finish, or quality.

Always on hand, superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, &c., in their custom department, which will be made to order in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to order a fine suit without the expense of coming to Baltimore, can do so by sending their measure to M. & I., stating color, quality, &c., which will be attended to with the same care as if the purchaser were present. They feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their orders, either by letter or in person.

☞ Mr Inman is the Agent for Shankland's superior system of drafting garments. Terms for books, apparatus, and instruction, $10.

Feb'y 6, 1849. 54-1ypd



The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

WOULD give notice to their patrons and the public generally, that the business of Boating on the Cape Fear River goes on as heretofore. Shippers by this Line will enjoy every facility that can be afforded by any line of Boats on the River—the class of boats employed by them being well adapted to the various stages of water.

This Company, in connection with the other Companies on the River, charge for carrying Freights as per printed Catalogue of Rates, to which reference is here made,—but will say as heretofore, in case of any abatement, that their terms may always be understood to be as low as the lowest.

☞ Please see advertisement of this date, of G. Deming, Pres't of Henrietta Steamboat Co.; A. W. Steel, Pres't Merchants' Steamboat Co.; and Dibble & Brother, Proprietors of Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.

August 21, 1849. 83tf

NEW GOODS!
Cheap for Cash.

HATS & CAPS! BOOTS & SHOES!

JUST received, a full and complete assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods!

To which the Subscriber invites the attention of his customers and the public generally.

His stock is one of the largest and best he has offered in this market, and he feels assured that he can please any who may favor him with a call.

He still prefers the "nimble sixpence to the slow shilling," and would respectfully suggest to those who may wish to purchase cheap for cash, that they give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Angola, and Cony HATS, of the latest styles.

Also, Rough and Ready, Buena Vista, California, and Mexican Hats, of all colors, both fur and wool, with a complete assortment of Gentlemens', Youths', Boys', and Infants' Caps, to-wit: Cloth, Brush, Velvet, Seal, Fur, Nutria, and Musk, Silk and Glazed.

Together with a general assortment of Gentlemens', Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Childrens', and Infants' BOOTS and SHOES, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
South West Corner Market Square.

August 28, 1849. 83-tf

Protection Insurance Company.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

40 BOXES CHEESE for sale by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

River up and Goods Arriving.

Taylor & Underwood

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock, imbracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes; Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Cheese, &c.; Ploughs and Castings; Iron, Nails, Hardware and Cutlery; fine and common Crockery; Cooper's and Smith's Tools; Turpentine Tools &c., &c.

Friends and customers, and the public, are all invited to call and see.

October 22, 1849. 90-3m

New Goods and New Store.

WILLIAM S. LATTA

HAS taken the Store lately occupied by S. T. Hawley & Son, nearly opposite H. & E. J. Lilly's, and has an

Entire New Stock of Goods,

Selected from the Philadelphia and New York markets, and purchased at very low prices. In the assortment will be found a general and extensive supply of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Shoes and Boots,
Every variety of Hardware and Cutlery,
Family Groceries, viz: Coffee, Tea, and Brown Sugar; Clarified and Refined Sugar,
Wines and French Brandy,
China, fine Crockery, and Glass-ware,
Paints, Medicines, Oils, &c.,
Travelling Trunks, Pails, and Brooms,
Also, an assortment of Saddlery.
Also, 500 sacks SALT, 300 bushels Alum Salt.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

Dec. 3, 1849. 96Y

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make payment.

☞ Mr. John S. McDonald is authorized to collect and receipt for the subscriber. He may be found at my office.

WM. P. MALLETT, M. D.

Oct. 29, 1849. 80-tf

To the Fashionable Public.

THE undersigned have received the full reports of the New York, Philadelphia, and European FASHIONS for the Fall and Winter of 1849-50, and are prepared to execute any order in the TAILORING BUSINESS in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner. They are thankful for past patronage, and assure the public that nothing shall be left undone to give entire satisfaction to all who call upon them.—They work cheap, and would always like the cash paid when the work is done.

All persons indebted to us will please call and settle. GRAHAM & WOODWARD,

West end New Hotel building.

Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1849. 90-3m

Valuable Town Property

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his town property, situated in Lower Fayetteville, consisting of three Dwelling Houses, with all necessary out-houses; one Store House, now occupied by T. J. Johnson & Co., and which is a good stand for business; also 3 unimproved lots suitable for building lots. The Houses are all in good repair. The subscriber is anxious to change his business, as well as his location, and therefore a bargain may be expected, with liberal terms.

Those wishing to engage in a speculation could not better employ their capital, as it is expected property will be greatly enhanced in value by the Cape Fear and Deep River scheme of internal improvement now in progress, *especially* in that part of town lying immediately on the River, where said property is situated. A description of the property is unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will doubtless examine the same before purchasing. Inquire on the premises.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Oct. 23, 1849. 90-3m

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.

Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and exclusive control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

T. T. POND'S

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.

By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.

By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.

By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

D. CASHWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 22, 1849. 95-tf

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all

NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT

and

MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS and PALSY, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and all NERVOUS DISEASES, which complaints arise from one simple cause —namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease,* for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application,* in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT,** suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worst symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS

Of the most Undoubted Character,

From all parts of the Country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

which conclusively proves that

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."

The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of Medical Science, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of THE GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Farther: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated,* and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous System. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys.

But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that the *Nervous System* must be reached, before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopœia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous System; every thing that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID This was in June, 1846. To MY GREAT ASTONISHMENT, IN TWO DAYS MY DYSPEPSIA HAD GONE; IN EIGHT DAYS I WAS ENABLED TO RESUME MY PASTORAL LABORS; NOR HAVE I SINCE OMITTED A SINGLE SERVICE ON ACCOUNT OF THE BRONCHITIS; AND MY RHEUMATIC AFFECTION ALSO CEASED TO TROUBLE ME. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish this brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has *never returned;* the Rheumatism once in a while visits me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and is manifestly being driven from its hold upon my system, and my Bronchial affection is *entirely cured.* Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, WITH HAPPY RESULTS, I BELIEVE IN EVERY CASE.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
ROBERT W. LANDIS.

DR. CHRISTIE'S
GALVANIC NECKLACE

Is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressed complaint, called Tic Doloreux.

DR. CHRISTIE'S
GALVANIC BRACELETS

Are found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spasmodic Complaints, and general Nervous Affections of the Head and upper extremities. Also in Palsy and Paralysis, and all diseases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organs of the body.

☞ Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the country of the most extraordinary character can be given, if required.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of *DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES,* and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable.* They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices:

The Galvanic Belt, Three Dollars,
The Galvanic Necklace, Two Dollars,
The Galvanic Bracelets, One Dollar Each.
The Magnetic Fluid, One Dollar.

☞ The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets with full particulars may be had of the authorized Agent.

PARTICULAR CAUTION.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits and Worthless Imitations.*

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
GENERAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES,
132 Broadway, New York.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville, N. C., by the authorised Agent, S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-eowY

LIME! LIME!!

FRESH THOMASTOWN LIME, just received and for sale by

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 8, 1849. 98tf

LAST NOTICE.

AS I have obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate (with the Will annexed) of Mr Hugh Campbell, dec'd, at December Term, 1849, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, to present them within the time limited by law,